



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理
程焕文 审订

— 9 —



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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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| 119 | M101-8 | 6 | W. L. Scruggs 认为领事馆应聘用有资格的人担任司礼官和治安官,建议付给前者每年 600 美元的津贴,付给后者每月 15 美元的津贴,并设立相应账目 | 1880-11-30 | 400 |
| 120 | M101-8 | 7 | W. L. Scruggs 报告中国移民的情况,提及中国移民主要从香港上船,而其中一些是英国国民。他还认为,为达到修正中美条约的目的,美国与英国签订条约亦有其必要性 | 1880-11-30 | 404 |
| 121 | M101-8 | 8 | W. L. Scruggs 报告中国的鸦片种植情况,表示虽然遭到清廷的禁止,罂粟的种植仍然广泛地继续进行。他还说明了法律如何被官员成功地规避,以及鸦片对中国民众的影响 | 1880-12-1 | 407 |
| 122 | M101-8 | | 附件 1:1879 年条约港口的海关报告中有关中国鸦片种植的记录 | 1880-12-1 | 411 |
| 123 | M101-8 | 9 | W. L. Scruggs 报告:美国船“James Baily”号失事;总督承诺惩罚罪犯,并归还被盗的财产;请求出售失事船只等。附寄美国海军舰队司令的报告及所有相关的通信、购买的票据 | 1880-12-7 | 422 |
| 124 | M101-8 | | 附件 1:海南港口的“James Baily”的报告目录 | 1880-10-17 | 428 |

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| 125 | M101-8 | | 附件:美国海军舰队司令 J. M. B. Clitz 致美国船“Alert”号船长 C. L. Huntington 的信件的副本 | 1880-11-6 | 429 |
| 126 | M101-8 | | 附件(101):Jrs. S. Mosby 致 J. M. B. Clitz 信件副本 | 1880-10-30 | 430 |
| 127 | M101-8 | | 附件:船长 C. L. Huntington 致 James Scott 信件副本 | 1880-11-17 | 431 |
| 128 | M101-8 | | 附件:船长 C. L. Huntington 致道台 Liu 信件副本 | 1880-11-17 | 432 |
| 129 | M101-8 | | 附件:道台 Liu 答复 C. L. Huntington 船长的信件译文的副本 | 1880-11-18 | 434 |
| 130 | M101-8 | | 附件:C. L. Huntington 船长和道台 Liu 在琼州的会谈记录副本 | 1880-11-18 | 444 |
| 131 | M101-8 | | 附件:C. L. Huntington 船长和道台 Liu 在“Alert”号上的二次会谈记录 | 1880-11-19 | 448 |
| 132 | M101-8 | | 附件:Theodor Bunje 的报告副本 | | 452 |
| 133 | M101-8 | | 附件(86):James Scott 致 Huntington 船长的信件 | 1880-11-20 | 455 |
| 134 | M101-8 | | 附件:C. L. Huntington 船长致道台 Liu 的信件 | 1880-11-20 | 456 |
| 135 | M101-8 | | 附件:Jos. W. Mann 致 C. L. Huntington 船长信件的副本 | 1880-11-21 | 457 |
| 136 | M101-8 | | 附件(88):James Scott 致 Huntington 船长的信件 | 1880-11-22 | 459 |
| 137 | M101-8 | | 附件:C. L. Huntington 船长致 James Scott 的信件 | 1880-11-22 | 460 |
| 138 | M101-8 | | 附件(167):C. L. Huntington 船长致舰队司令 Clitz 的信件 | 1880-11-25 | 461 |
| 139 | M101-8 | | 附件:J. M. Armstring 开具的收条的副本 | 1880-11-8 | 471 |
| 140 | M101-8 | | 附件:Jrs. S. Mosby 的证言的副本 | 1880-11-8 | 471 |
| 141 | M101-8 | | 附件:香港《孖刺沙西报》刊出的拍卖通告 | 1880-11-2 | 472 |
| 142 | M101-8 | 10 | W. L. Scruggs 通过香港《孖刺沙西报》的社论文章指出英国在远东地区的野心 | 1880-12-11 | 473 |
| 143 | M101-8 | | 附件 1:香港《孖刺沙西报》的社论文章 | 1880-12-8 | 476 |
| 144 | M101-8 | 11 | W. L. Scruggs 表明收到 9 月 6 日的函件,并提及美国船只所装载的物品以及船员名单 | 1880-12-14 | 477 |
| 145 | M101-8 | 12 | W. L. Scruggs 关于雇用治安官的建议的信件,指出一封来自国务院的存档指令批准雇用治安官 | 1880-12-27 | 479 |

Enroute Peking to Minister Demand

United States Consulate

No. 173 London 8th July 1815

Hon. Geo. F. Demand

E. & W. for the United States

Peking

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch No. 10 of the 10th ^{of July} ~~instant~~ recalling my attention to your dispatch No. 7 of the 27th March last in relation to charges preferred against the Intendents of this Consulate.

In reply I have the honor ^{to say} that in my dispatch No. 134 of April 5th I responded to the inquiries made in said dispatch No. 7.

I also state that a report of the investigation of the matter referred to would have been made long since, had I supposed you expected or even desired it.

In conversing with Mr. Talbot on the subject, he expressed it at his opinion that you did not desire or expect it to be referred to you.

"Interpreter's Office"

The sign was purchased and paid for by the Government while Mr. Conwell was in charge of the Consulate and has been in use since.

The "private slips" were put up at my request and expense for the convenience of myself and family and are the only ones into the Canal in front of the Consulate.

As to the "boats". The Interpreter owns an interest to the amount of One hundred dollars in a small steam Launch and employs a cook who owns a sampans to carry him to and from Honan where he resides with his uncle, O' Hong.

O' Kerr you will see, says the Interpreter confessed in my presence that he was a frequenter of "Boat's" - such confession was in these words and under the following circumstances. I requested O' Kerr to call at the Consulate that I might converse with him on this subject.

while

while here I enquired whether he would like to see the Interpreter, that the Interpreter had expressed a desire to see him. That he might ascertain the names of the parties who had advised him W. Kerr, that he the Interpreter, was in anywise connected or interested in the "Flower Boats"

During the conversation W. Kerr asked the Interpreter "Do you not frequent the places or 'Boatel Boats'? The Interpreter replied "I have visited ^{them} I visited them with the American Military Officers recently here and also two gentlemen from St. Louis and with other American sightseers"

W. Kerr also charges the Interpreter with "having aided the 'Boatel boats' to return"

The boats referred to are and have been for months near the premises is formally explained by W. Kerr

Previous to the issuance of a proclamation by the Viceroy

M. J. Magistrali

Magistrate at the request of Mr. Talbot
while in charge of this Consulate. These
boats were anchored directly in front of
the residences of Rev. Weston & Hearn
and Dr. Kerr and had been for years

Pursuant to the provisions of
said proclamation, these boats moved
from this location and have not been
in front of said premises since, and
did not of course need the assistance
of the Interpreter or others to aid them
in remaining within the limits pre-
scribed in the said proclamation.

Since the departure of Dr. Kerr
for the United States there has been
no trouble concerning the Interpreter
nor the "Barthol Boats". Every thing
being in a quiet, pleasant and
satisfactory base.

The Interpreter attends to his
duties as well as I could desire.

Regretting to have troubled you with
lengthy a communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
(Signed) C. P. Lincoln

W. D. C. 100

Memorandum to Captain Lincoln

Wharton August 15th 1875

to Mr. Lincoln Esq

U. S. Consul

San Antonio

Dear

I have received your dispatch
no 175 in regard to the charge against
the Interpreter Mr. C. Ching

The letters addressed to you
by the missionaries have not put
you in possession of facts that the
Interpreter has been guilty of unwarranted
conduct, matters are stated by
them, however which if they had
been pursued by you might have
shown light in his character. It is
entirely desirable that you should
look into these in a thorough way.

1st In regard to the official sign
put up near the door of the Inter-
preter's office. Are you entirely
sure that you have received a
correct interpretation of the Chinese
characters upon it. Shades of

meaning

meaning attack to the Chinese Char-
 ters which are not always betrayed
 in the translations made. It is not
 desirable that the Interpreter should
 appear as being independent au-
 thority. You will send to me
 further, a transcript of the sign
 or placard so that I may determine
 whether it is a suitable one.

2nd I judge from the letter the letters
 of Mr. Ren and Mr. Henry, that the
 present anchorage of the "Wichel boat"
 is unpleasantly near their residence.
 I would like you to ask from them
 such detailed statements as will
 enable me to judge more perfectly
 whether there is any ground to accus-
 the Interpreter of having been con-
 nected with them. I do not under-
 stand the matter from what you and
 they have written.

3rd I would like you to ask Mr.
 Thompson for a full statement in
 regard to the case of the finger, and of
 his reasons for believing that you to

Chung

Cheung has received a letter.
 4th Please send me a report upon the
 charge that the Interpreter exacted money
 from a Chinese named Fu Tan Lian who
 went to the Consulate with a claim
 against an American and was forced
 out of some "200" by Yui C. Cheung.
 It will not be difficult for you probably
 to visit the shop of the man named
 with the Rev Mr. Proctor or some other
 person upon whose interpretation you
 can rely and to get at the facts at once.
 5th In regard to the "brothel houses
 not far from the Consulate" Mr. Thomas
 now speaks of letters which as he
 believes were sent by Yui C. Cheung
 to a Chinese official, probably the
 Siang-hui in order to procure the
 removal of an injunction upon these
 houses. Please ask Mr. Thomas
 for any necessary particulars and
 then preferably with an Interpreter
 not Yui C. Cheung visit the official
 and ask for the letters.
 6th What are the characters which are
 written

written on the button which the Interpreter
carries as stated by Mr. Thomson.

7th For what reason did O'Kaffer with-
draw his letter. Was he satisfied that he
had misjudged the Interpreter. If so why
did he not so state.

You will understand my anxiety that
you make a searching examination of the
matters mentioned and of any others
which may throw light upon the Interpreter's
conduct in office. As a new officer at
Canton and in China you are probably
not perfectly aware of the chicanery
and under hand work which goes on
among the Chinese at your post. As
the missionaries generally have united
in the representation made to me, as
I know them personally and have great
respect for their intelligence and fairness,
as they have excellent means of informa-
tion, and are profoundly distrustful
of the Interpreter, I am not disposed
to dismiss their complaint in a light way.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

(Sig) George F. Remond.

Consul Lincoln to Mr. Thomas

U. S. Consulate at

712,221

Consulate September 1st

1896

Rev. D. Thomas

Canton

Sir

In your letter of the 5th of April last
regarding the character of Yee E. Chuen
the Interpreter of this Consulate.

You charge him with having received
a bribe of \$100 from a person whom you
term a forger.

Will you please make in writing
a full statement regarding the case
of the said forger and your reasons
for believing that Yee E. Chuen
received a bribe.

Please state also the name in
Chinese of the Chinese man who you
say desired to present to the Acting
Consul Kuyell a claim against
an American and who was forced
out of some \$200 by Yee E. Chuen.

Give me his place of business
and residence, also the name of the

American.

American against whom he desired to
present a claim

A prompt reply to the above will
oblige

Yours Respectfully
(Sig.) L. P. Lincoln
U. P. Lincoln

Consul Lucio to Mr. Crockett

U. S. Consulate at

179223

Canton 11th Sept 1876

Mr. H. Crockett

Honorable

Sir

Yours in reply to my dispatch
179221 to hand. I observe you have
omitted to answer the interrogatories
regarding Fu Tze Tin whom you mention
in your letter of April last - as having
been fleeced out of some Two hundred
dollars (\$200) by the Interpreter and attempt-
ing to present to Consul Bayliff for
collections a claim against an Am-
erican.

Please answer said interroga-
tories and also give your reasons
for believing Fu Tze Tin was so
fleeced

Very Respectfully Yours
Wm. P. Lucio

U. S. Consul

Consul-General to Hankow Magistrate

U. S. Consulate at

77-227

Canton 16th Sept 1876

To His Honor

The Hankow Magistrate
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to enquire whether you have on file in your office, or have been in receipt during the past 3 years of any letters or letter from or purporting to be from Yu C. C. Tung the Interpreter at this Consulate or from any person or persons connected with this Consulate, requesting Your Honor or any one connected with your office to aid in securing the opening of houses of prostitution near the present location of this Consulate or within the city of Canton or its suburbs

If you have such letter or letters on file please send me the original and I will return them soon if desired

If

If you have received such letters
or letters and have not them in file please
so state give contents or substance of same,
if possible.

By giving this your immediate
attention you will oblige

Your obedient servant
W. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Member Magistrate to Consul Tientsin

The following is a translation of the
Member's letter, referred to as inclosure
17:4 in the foregoing dispatch.

To Member Magistrate sends a reply.

I have received from you the
following dispatch

I have the honor to enquire whether
you have on file in your office, or have been
in receipt during the past three years of
any letter or letters from or for them
to be from Yü C. Chung the Interpreter
of this Consulate or from any person
or persons connected with this Con-
sulate, requesting your Honor or any
official connected with your office to
aid in securing the reforming the
houses of prostitution, near the
present location of the Consulate
or within the City of Canton or its
suburbs.

If you have such letter or
letters on file please send me the
originals and I will return them soon
if desired. If you have received
such letter or letters and have not them

on

on file please so start giving contents
or substance of same if possible.

Having read the above I went
search of all the letters received within
the past three years and found that
no letter or letters have been received
either from your Honorable Consulate
or from Yu (L. Chueing) the Interpreter,
or from any other person connected
with the Consulate making request
for the reopening of houses of prostitu-
tion &c &c. And I have nothing
in the way of evidence to hand over
to you.

As it becomes me I send you
this reply.

To C. P. Lincoln Esq.

U. S. Consul

Canton

1st day of the 8th month of the 2nd year
of Kwang Pui 18th of September 1876.

Consul Lincoln to Minister Demand

U. S. Consulate at
No. 228 Canton 21st Sept 1896.

Hon. Geo. T. Demand
E. E. & M. P. for the United
States

Peking

Sir

The reception of your dispatch
No. date Chefoo, 15th August

I have the honor to acknowledge,

I am convinced that in anticipat-
ing you would arrive at a conclusion
similar to my own regarding the
charges against the Interpreter from
the communications transmitted with
my dispatch No. 175 without a more
detailed statement of my action, I
allowed myself to presume too much upon
your estimate of my thoroughness of
investigation as an official

Knowing that I fully understood
the desirability of a thorough exam-
ination of the matter and believing
my investigation was as searching
as

as the circumstances of the case demand
 and I must respectfully beg to dissent
 from your opinion that the matters taken
 by the missionaries were not pursued
 by me in a thorough manner.

Regarding the 'chicanery and
 under handwork' you mention as going
 on among the Chinese at this Port
 I am satisfied that I am not as
 fully aware of the extent of such
 work as officials who have had greater
 experience in China and Chinese affairs.

As to the missionaries I desire
 to say that from one year's constant
 intercourse, I have found them, with
 very few exceptions, persons for whose
 intelligence, honesty and fairness
 I have as high regard, as can I
 am sure, be entertained by your
 Excellency and I do not conceive
 there is an official in China who would
 give greater weight or more prompt or
 thorough attention to their complaints
 than myself.

I fully agree with you
 that

that it is not desirable for an Interpreter to
appear as having independent authority.

He should not in my opinion appear
as having any authority other than
to perform such acts as he may be
directed by his Superiors.

Pursuant to your request for
further information on certain points
I have the honor to report as follows:
1st Interpreter's official Sign— I am
entirely sure that I received correct
interpretation of the Chinese charac-
ters used; the interpretation having
been made at my request, by Drs
Haffer, Kerr, and Preston and is
as follows: "This is the way to the
Interpreter's office". The following
is a true and correct transcript
of the English and Chinese Charac-
ters; which I send you pursuant
to your direction that you may
determine whether they are suitable:
"繙譯官署由此路進" U. S. Interpreter's office.
The sign hangs on the south side
of

of the Consular Building, near the front
entrance. The entrance to the In-
spector's Office is at the N.E. corner
of the building.

2nd. Brothel Boats.

By referring to my dispatch No. 175
you will observe O'Kear is no longer
a resident of Canton having removed
to the United States.

The following is the statement of
*Rev B. C. Henry regarding his knowl-
edge of the Interpreter's connection
with the Brothel Boats.

"When I came to Canton December
" 1873 the boats in question occupied
" the whole space between our houses
" and Russell & Co's extending far
" into the river. A number of them
" were anchored directly in front of
" our houses. Efforts to have them
" removed proved unavailing until
" about July 1875 when at our request
" our Consul Mr. Talbot, had the bad
" boats removed from our immediate
" front. Soon after this a mob of
" Chinese

"Chinese drove away the bad boats as far
 "up as the canal just below Russell's Co.
 "Within a few days of this a proclamation
 "was issued by the Nam-Koi Magistrate
 "in answer to a petition sent in by us
 "sometime before - forbidding these boats
 "to anchor in front of the island known
 "as Yau T'ai Tai Kai - This is the street
 "on which we live and its river front
 "extends fully sixty steps above the
 "limit of our premises. The boats
 "soon began to return above and we
 "endeavored to prevent their coming back
 "knowing if they were permitted to anchor
 "opposite the streets adjoining ours,
 "they would soon be in front of our
 "streets again which prove to be the case.
 "Mr. W. K. Kern, Preston, and Henry
 "signed a petition in which every shop in
 "the street Yau T'ai Tai Kai on which
 "we live united, to the Chinese Authorities
 "beseeching them as the boats were away
 "not to permit them to return. The
 "petition was presented to the Council,
 "what became of it I do not know.

31-

"It was about this time I was told by
 "O'Kear about the Interpreter of the Consulate
 "was asking the boat to come back. Of this
 "I have no direct personal knowledge.
 "The most direct knowledge I have is the
 "case of the old woman who told O'Kear,
 "while I was in a boat near by that U
 "Oin Phung the Interpreter had given her
 "permission to anchor there.
 "Then at O'Kear's request the Interpreter
 "he accompanied him to the boats. I
 "went with them, after going over a
 "nearly all the boats the people were
 "called together and the Interpreter,
 "repeating O'Kear's words, told them
 "that the French having issued a
 "proclamation forbidding them to
 "anchor there they must obey it and
 "remove and they must not rely
 "for help on any one connected with
 "the American Consulate. More
 "was said which I do not remember
 "exactly. I think the Interpreter only
 "repeated what O'Kear told him to
 "say, using however more forcible
 language.

"language than Mr. Kerr himself would have used"

I enclose herewith the paper referred to by Mr. Henry as the petition signed by every shop in the street known as "Yuen Tsoai Tai Kai". I was advised by Messrs. Kerr & Preston that it was not a petition but an expression of feeling regarding the war effects produced by the Fluora Boute, that it was signed some months before, as a preparatory move to the signing of the petition presented to the Viceroy and which he based the issuance of the Proclamation referred to - It was presented to me for the purpose of showing that the Chinese shop-keepers in the street named concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Kerr and others.

The following is a copy of a letter signed by Messrs. Kerr, Preston, Henry and Gammie and handed me with the paper above alluded to.

H. P. Lincoln Esq.

U. D. Council

Res

I beg to inform you that the Kowloon neighborhood have assembled for the purpose of again driving away the brothel boats which have returned in great numbers to the landing Kowloon in full view from my house. I beg leave also to inform you that these boats have been aided in returning to this place for the pursuit of their illegal and infamous business by persons connected with the Yamen of the British Magistrate, whom I have seen several times.

I beg leave also to state that this the third occasion within a few months on which these brothel boats have been the cause of endangering the peace and safety of our families.

I beg leave therefore to request most earnestly, that you will take such steps as will secure us and our families from the annoyance and danger to which we have been exposed and which must continue so long as these boats are permitted to remain.

Respectfully

Respectfully Yours

(Sig.) J. E. Kess

Canton 12 Feby. 1876

We the undersigned are very happy to write with D. Kess in the request and representations of the within

(Sig.) W. F. Preston -

(Sig.) B. C. Henry

(Sig.) Thimmoning Kassar

Immediately upon receipt of the above I visited the locality to satisfy myself whether I had sufficient ground upon which to make demand for the removal of these boats. I found them anchored fully thirty (30) yards above the best limit of the Missionaries premises. I ^{not think} it judicious to request their removal, until I had conferred with Your Excellency. In accordance with your suggestion when I saw you in Hong Kong on the fifteenth of February I refrained from making an official or formal demand but on several different occasions in conversing with the Vicary I mentioned the fact that

that the flower boats were anchored unpleasantly near the residences of Americans. That, complaints had been made of their presence. I expressed the wish that the Canton's Proclamation should be strictly complied with that their anchorage would then be so yards from the missionaries' residences a sufficient distance to render complaints in future impossible. Chinese officials being delatory in taking official action, the Canton's Proclamation has not been strictly enforced until during last month.

I am advised by May's Prester and Henry that the present anchorage is at sufficient distance to prevent disturbance or annoyance to them.

3rd I submit Mr. Thomas's statement (original) regarding the case of the "forger" and Mr. T's reasons for believing that the Interpreter accused is a bribe. Your personal acquaintance with the party making the statement.

statement, renders unnecessary

"14. Fu Tui Tin

Before replying to my dispatch making inquiries concerning the ~~case of the forger~~ case of the forger and that of Fu Tui Tin, Mr. Thomas called at the consulate, and stated that Fu Tui Tin was at the time referred to, engaged in manufacturing ginger preserves near his Vietnamese residence. Did not know the name of the American against whom Fu Tui Tin held a claim, was informed by one Chan Hing Hing formerly Mr. Thomas's Teacher, that Fu Tui Tin attempted to present such claim and was fleeced by the Britisher as charged.

In answer to an inquiry as to the character of Chan Hing Hing, Mr. Thomas said he was a worthless fellow.

Upon receipt of Mr. Thomas's written statement of September 6th observing he made no reference to the case Fu Tui Tin I sent him

a

a second dispatch. The answer to which
I herewith inclose.

Having summoned Hui Tsai Tsi
he appeared at the Consulate Rev B
L Henry being present as Interpreter,
To questions propounded, answers were
made as follows.

"My name is Hui Tsai Tsi reside
" in Honan have been engaged in the
" manufacture of ginger for several years
" was at the Consulate but once, I was
" then there to pay an amount due Mr
" Oliphant & Co for loss on a shipment
" of pepper. Did pay the amount
" to Consul General. I saw you
" & knowing the Interpreter at that
" time, and enquired of him how
" I could collect a claim against
" Mr Ryi. The Interpreter said he
" did not think it could be collected
" as he understood Mr Ryi had no
" money. This was all, and the whole
" conversation I saw had with the Inter-
" preter.

The

"The Interpreter never asked me for money;
"I never paid him, nor others for him; nor
"I never stated to any person or persons
"that the Interpreter asked me for money,
"nor that I paid him money. I was
"not aware that any one was under the ^{least} such
"impression. I have not seen the
"Interpreter from that day to the present
"time. I am not personally acquaint-
"ed with Chan Hin Hing."

No 5. Requesting the reopening of
houses of prostitution.

During the investigation
of this matter last spring I was
informed that the Nam Hai magistrate
was the official referred to by Mr.
Tuanan as having received letters
from the Interpreter asking the reopen-
ing of brothel houses. The Nam Hai
verbal statement at that time was
that, no such letters had been received.

"I enclose the original dispatch
and translation of same, from the
Nam Hai in reply to one recently
sent him on this subject. His
dispatch

Dispatch ^a ~~giving~~ ^{an} ~~original~~ ^{original} copy of the work
sent him

5. The Chinese character on the lantern used by the British is as follows. 美國領事府公務 (Service of U. S. Consulate). This lantern is a common one about 12 inches in length and 8 inches in diameter. It is used by the British whenever occasion requires him to go to or from the Consulate at night. The gates at both ends of the Canal are then closed to all except foreigners, officials, or those on their service. A lantern the same as this, is carried by my servants whenever sent over the waunds after dark.

7th First draft of W. Happer's letter,

Dr. Haffer gave as his reason for
withdrawing his letter regarding the
Interpretation.

"1st That he did not give in signing the
"charges against him.

" 2nd He felt very friendly towards him and did not desire to do him injury or any injustice. And desired me

hi

to consider the letter as not having been
written.

I will say the letter was merely a
repetition of rumors referred to in the
communications sent you with dispatch
72175.

Hoping I have fully answered your
dispatch of the 15th of August.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient servant,

Wm. L. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Mrs. Holcomb to Consul Lincoln

Signature of the United States
71° 48. Peking December 9th 1878

Charles P. Lincoln Esq.
United States Consul
Canton

Dear Sir

I have the honor to hand to
 you herewith a copy of a Chinese 1/48
 placard which, I am informed
 was extensively posted about the
 street of Canton in July last and
 which you will see from the trans-
 lation, denounces your interference in
 severe terms

I am, as you are doubtless
 aware, entirely familiar with the
 correspondence between yourself and
 Minister Quesard in regard to certain
 charges made against the Interpreter
 to your Consulate, while exceedingly
 unwilling to embarrass you, or to
 give needless annoyance by a re-
 visit of the subject, I do not feel
 at liberty to allow this placard

posted

printed in so conspicuous a manner,
and contain so long a list of the gra-
vest charges, to pass entirely unnoticed.

Will you be so good as to give me
any information you may have or be
able to obtain as to the authors of the
pamphlet, and also your opinion as
to whether there is any foundation for
any of the accusations which it contains.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

Chester Holmes

Consul Lincoln to J. H. Holcombe

United States Consulate

No 586

Canton 25th January 1878

Chester Holcombe Esq.

Charge de Affair

Peking

Sir

I have ^{had} the honor to receive your dispatch No 48 and enclosure relative to placard posted containing charges against the Interpreter Yu K. Cheung of this Consulate.

For what you say about embarrassing or giving me needless annoyance you have my best thanks.

I will premise my reply to your dispatch by saying that I am fully satisfied there is not one word of truth in the whole list of charges made, and from reason to wit:

1st The placard was posted in July last just at the close of the negotiations with the Chinese Authorities here relative to the Olyphant & Co Emigration scheme. These negotiations having
apparently

apparently engendered much ill feeling on the part of many Chinese toward Messrs. Clyphart & Co. myself and especially the Interpreter, it being frequently said, as he was a Native, he should do all in his power to aid the Authorities in preventing the consummation of any arrangement by which the enterprise could be carried out &c.

2nd The placard was first brought to my notice and its contents explained by the Interpreter, he earnestly expressing a wish that I aid in ascertaining the author and with his uncle the late Dr. Wong, offered a reward of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the arrest of the party.

Pursuant to your request I give you the following information regarding the charges.

Charge First — "Kidnapping"

This has reference to the Clyphart & Co's business. The warehouses spoken of are the two buildings opened by Messrs. Clyphart.

Olyphant & Co and their Agent Kwang Huen, one of the parties named "Fei Chien" as the Interpreter partner is Messrs Olyphant & Co's Compadore. The other, "Tang I," was an employe of the Agent (Kwang Huen).

Change two "Gambling"

The house mentioned is the building formerly used by me as a consulate and is situated next door to Dr. Hoppers across the canal from Shamien. It is true that a sign "American consulate" was placed over the rear door way in the wall, facing a street leading into the City. this door was nailed up from the time I took possession until my removal to Shamien and therefore it was impossible for persons to enter or exit except at the front entrance and instead of boasting of his removal to Shamien the change was much against the wishes of both himself and uncle (Dr. Wong) who owned the building, as they were thus deprived of

of the rent.

The same charge was preferred against the Interpreter by Dr. Hopper in his letter which was subsequently withdrawn by him, as stated in my report to Minister Seward.

I explained to Dr. Hopper at the time that the door was fastened up and had been for months and that such a charge was simply absurd. Charge Three and Four "Issuing notes of the 'White Dove' 'Rape' &c."

Of course I know nothing of the truth or falsity of these charges except what the Interpreter say and that is entire ignorance of any and everything of the kind and very naturally enquired why the names of the parties injured were not given. That if the name of the mandarine whose wife he is charged with seducing was mentioned it would render investigation easy.

Charge Five 'Smuggling'

The only fast boat he is interested in

in is a small steam launch which has been into the interior several times and I think always when loaned to some of the officials. I know the Interpreter loaned it several times to the Committee of a large Chinese Hospital who had in charge the supplying necessities to those who had been rendered destitute by the breaking of the embankments of the North river and the consequent overflowing and destruction to property. For these acts of kindness I heard the Viceroy thank him.

Charge Six "Procuring Indictments &c"

The example given, of a claim against one Wai and another against one Pan"

The man Wai was for many years the Comproadore of Messrs Olyphant & Co. and died in their debt to the amount of nearly \$10,000.

While Mr Talbot was in charge of the Consulate (Summer of 1875) a claim

was

was sent to the Authorities against the Estate of Wai. The Authorities ordered the amount to be paid and the Interpreter Mr Talbot and also the late Mr. Preston visited Macao or vicinity where the property was situated, several times, to secure a settlement when at last the money was paid.

The man Pan, borrowed money from Consul Jewell and gave mortgage or deed on house property and Mr Tindall while Consul, collected the amount after considerable trouble. These two cases out of one hundred as charged, are the only ones where names are given, and I dare say the other ninety eight, are entirely imaginary ones.

Charge Seven "Treason &c"

I know of no treasonable acts on the part of the Interpreter.

Regarding the appointment of Ma wang-shu I have to say that he has been for several years Sargeant of a Police station and by order of the
Authorities

Authorities was to attend to any business from this consulate, if his services were needed in summoning witnesses &c. &c. In October 1877 one of Messrs. Clyphart & Co's servants was attacked by the proprietors and frequenters of a gambling shop on Canal road. Complaint being made to me by Mr. Talbot. I at an interview with the Viceroy, called his attention to the matter, whereupon he removed a Superintendent of Police for permitting gambling to be carried on in violation of his order. On learning this I asked the Viceroy to appoint the Sergeant (Ma Wang Shue) as Superintendent which he did. He held this office as an expectant officer for nearly one year as is the custom with such officers when he was succeeded by another. It is believed that his immediate predecessor (the Superintendent who was removed) is one of the authors of the placard.

Leharze

Charge: Eight "Rescuing Chang Tai from
Prosecution"

Relative to this charge, I have to say that about two years ago the late Mr Preston said to me that two Natives claiming to be of the gentry, and one of them a literary man, had informed him that one Chang Tai had committed some offence for which they had caused his arrest and had sent him to the Poon Yee Magistrate, that the Interpreter by using the Consul's name and card, had succeeded in securing the man's release and he was being protected at the Consulate.

I immediately called the Interpreter's attention to the complaint and he said it was true that such a man had been arrested, that the Elders of the street or district had petitioned the Magistrate, that Dr Wong was one of the petitioners, that the man was unjustly detained &c.

I requested the Poon Yee Magistrate
to call

to call at the Consulate which he did. Mrs Preston and the Interpreter being present; as they each understood the Cantonese dialect, I requested Mr Preston to investigate the matter to his satisfaction, which he did and then said to me, "There is no truth in the charge. The men have made false statements and mislead me, I will never interfere again in complaints of the kind."

Soon after this, one of the persons making the charge (the literary man) was arrested and imprisoned in Hong Kong for forgery.

Charge nine "Causing imprisonment of poor man"

The man (Lai Yieh Ching) referred to as having been thrown in jail, is Dr Hopper's teacher, and was imprisoned at my request as stated in my report on the Interpreter, to Minister Seward.

Charge ten "Wearing fifth rank uniform, not kneeling to Superiors &c"

The Interpreter

The Interpreter when accompanying me in my visits to the Authorities or on my receiving them, always wears a badge button &c. indicating the rank as stated.

I dare say if he had no right to do this, the Authorities would soon ascertain it.

He has documents showing that such honor was conferred on him by the Board of Revenue and War (兵部) at Peking and says, the records at Peking will show this fact.

As to kneeling to the Superiors. I am only sorry to say that he has done so. I would much prefer that he was not according to Chinese custom, compelled to kneel. I am fully of the opinion that Dr. Happer's teacher, and the Superintendent of Police who was removed by the Viceroy, are the authors of the placard, but as the Viceroy remarked, when I mentioned the matter to him soon after it was brought to my notice.

You

"You may know or be satisfied in your own mind who the guilty party is but if you did not see him post it or find others who did, you cannot prove it" and said further "It doesn't amount to anything and will do no harm. Only today as I was leaving my office to call here I was handed a copy of a placard which had been posted, denouncing me as Viceroy, but do not know who did it. It is a common thing in this part of China to attempt to injure others in this manner &c."

I consider the Interpreter as honest and upright and as good a man for the position as any Native whose services could be secured. He resides with his mother, two sisters, wife and two children in the house next to Dr. Happer.

Having no doubt that you will agree with me, that the charges are simply absurd, and prompted
solely

solely to gratify malignant enmities

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

(sig) A. P. Lincoln

W. S. Council

M. Clements

Oct Nov. 6/79
Capt. Wesley
has the honor of the office
6/79



No 74

U.S. Consulate
at Guangzhou 11th July 1879

C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D.C.



Subject

Death of Captain Wesley
Clark an American Citizen

Entered
and filed
Oct 7. 1879.

File

United States Consulate
17074 Canton 11th July 1879.

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I am in receipt of a communication from Mr William's Consular Agent at Swatow, informing me of the arrival at that port of a craft under the American flag, called the "Wrecker" on which was the remains of Wesley Clark, an American Citizen, and Captain of the "Wrecker". It seems he was engaged with his craft at the wreck of the steamship "Japan" - That on coming to the surface for the fifth time during the day, having dived down to the wreck at a depth of 23 fathoms, he complained of a giddy sensation, and soon after

after expired.

His remains were taken to the nearest port (Quatow) and then interred.

From the Consular Agent's report, it seems the deceased has a daughter, Delfina Clark, also a brother, James Clark, and a sister, Mrs. Cheriella Ingham, residing at Day Brook Conn.

His Agents are Messrs. D. Lamson & Brothers, P.O. Box 3919 or 77, Maiden Lane, New York.

Notice of death was duly published in Hong Kong papers. The deceased's effects on board the "Lorelei", were placed in the hands of the Consular Agent and will be cared for as provided by Law.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir,

Yours obedient servant
C. S. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



See Serial 6799

Mr. Wood

12075

United States Consulate
Canton 29th July 1879

L. P. Luccio U. S. Consul

to State Department

Washington

D. C.



Subject

Official Returns from

Consular Agents for
3rd quarter 1879

be found correct.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Marshal

Enclosures

27th 1 to 7 Official Returns for
the 2nd quarter 1879.



Adm 7 Nov 649

Mr. Wood

11076 Canton 29th July 1879

*E. P. Lincote U. S. Consul
to State Department
Washington
D. C.*



Subject:

*Salary account for Interpreter
at American Consular Agency
for 2nd quarter 1879*

United States Consulate
89-76 Canton 29th July 1879.

Hon. Charles Rogers
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith account and vouchers
to sustain same for 125⁰⁰ amount
of salary paid Official Interpreter
at Quanton Consular Agency for
the quarter ending June 30th 1879.

For this amount I drew draft
on the Hon. Secretary of State and
endorsed same to G. D. Randall
Esq. of Coldwater Michigan.

Trusting same will be
found correct and draft duly
honored.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient servant
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Salary account for Interpreter
at Quanton Consular Agency
for 2nd quarter 1879.

Mr. Wood.



British States Consulate
No 77 Canton 5th August 1879

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul
to State Department
Washington
D. C.

Subject

Reimb and Miscellaneous Expenses
account for 2nd quarter 1879

as per
J. M.

United States Consulate
17:77. Canton August 18/9.

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith my Recd and Miscelane
ous Expenses account and vouchers
from 1 to 8 inclusive to sustain
same for 2nd quarter 1879 to wit:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Voucher 17 th 1 | Recd | \$ 175.00 |
| | Postage | 18.50 |
| | " at Canton | 6.29 |
| " | 2 Stationery | 16.00 |
| " | 3 " at " | 2.73 |
| " | 4 " Chinese | 3.40 |
| " | 5 Flags | 19.35 |
| " | 6 Treaties (Chinese Text) | 3.00 |
| " | 7 Repairing Letter Press | 5.00 |
| " | 8 Chinese writer | 45.00 |
| | | <u>\$ 295.27</u> |

For this amount I drew drafts

012.

on the Hon Secretary of State at
 15 days sight for Two hundred and
 forty five ^{27/100} (\$245.27) Dollars
 and for Fifty (50¢) Dollars. The former
 I endorsed to F. R. Talbot Esq. now
 in New York, the other to W. E. Kelley
 Esq. of Coldwater Michigan.

Trusting the same will be
 found in order and the drafts be
 duly honored.

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul.

Mr Wood.



United States Consulate

7th 78.

London 5th August 1877

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul

to State Department

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Official Return for 2nd
quarter 1877

United States Consulate
N^o 78. Canton 5th August 1879

Hon Charles Payson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to hand you
herewith Official Returns for the Quar-
ter ending 30th June 1879. to wit
1st Digest of Invoice Book
2nd Register of Official Letters received.
3rd " " " " " sent

No deaths have occurred among
the American Citizens nor have any
American vessels arrived at this
port during the quarter for which
these returns are made

Trusting the accompany-
ing will be found in order.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul.



Aug 11th 79

Mr Wood

The request seems reasonable
and may be granted if no objection
United States Consulate, Canton

17th 79

Canton 9th August 1879

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul



to State Department

Washington

W.C.

Subject

Request for leave to visit the
United States

replied
Sept 30.

United States Consulate
San Francisco
17th 79. Canton 9th August 1879.

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to request
the Department to grant me leave
to visit the United States for the
period of two months; I desire to
do this for the purpose of visiting
my father who is quite advanced
in years, and to place my daugh-
ter and only child, in School.

As I am very anxious to leave
here viz 15th October, I would request
the Department to telegraph approval
as there will not be sufficient
time for despatch to reach me per
mail.

Trusting my request will
be readily granted

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. P. Linsley
U. S. Consul

Mr. Woods



77280.

Adm. for 649
United States Consulate
Canton 9th August 1899

L. P. Luciani M. D. Consul

to State Department

Washington

D.C.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of despatch
of 20th March last.

United States Consulate
17280 Canton 9th August 1877

Hon Charles Payson
3rd Asst Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have had the honor to receive
your dispatch of 20th March last
advising me of your having forward
ed for this Consulate the 2nd Edition
of the Revised Statutes of the United
States

The volume has just been received
I have the honor to be

Sir
Your obedient Servant
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Mr. Dood.



97° 81

Received 6/19
United States Consulate
Canton 4 August 1879

L. P. Lincich, U. S. Consul
to State Department
Washington
H. L.



Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of
Department Circular of 29th May
last.

United States Consulate
87281. Canton 9th August 1872

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secy of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive
Department circular of 29th May
last, relative to the Statutory pro-
visions applicable to leaves of
absence granted to Diplomatic
and Consular Officers.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

ack 6/79 read
United States Consulate
Canton 9th Sept 1879
17282
B. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D.C.
Subject
Concerning leave of absence.



United States Consulate-
27282 Canton 9th Sept. 1879

Hon. Chas. Fayson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
My attention having been called to the fact by Consul General Bailey, that in my despatch 17279 to the Department requesting leave to visit the United States I omitted to state who would be left in charge of the Consulate during my absence. I now have the honor to say that in view of the absence of my vice Consul 1772 Talbot, and the uncertainty of his returning at an early day, I have as per enclosed copy of dispatch, requested Mr. E. Christie Osward, to authorize Mr. T. B. Cunningham to take charge of the Consulate during my temporary absence, in case my request for leave is granted -

Very

My annual Trade Report which I am now preparing, will be for the year ending 31st August instead of 30th September as heretofore, there not being sufficient time for its preparation to the latter date, if my leave of absence from 15th October be granted. —

There being no mail steamer for the United States after tomorrow, for nearly three weeks. I send this direct and will furnish the Consulate General with a copy. —

Trusting the foregoing will meet the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Copy of despatch N° 28. to
Minister Oursard

Copy Enclosure 7721. with
dispatch 77282.

United States Consulate

7728.

Peking 18th Aug, 1879

Hon Geo F. Seward

U. S. Minister

Peking -

Sir

In view of the fact of my having
requested the Department to grant my
leave to visit the United States leaving
here 15th October and the further fact of
Mr Talbot's absence and strong probab-
ility of his not returning for some time
at least. I have the honor to request
Your Excellency to authorize Mr J. B.
Bunningham of Miss Russell & Co to take
charge of this Consulate during my absence.

I believe you are acquainted with
Mr Bunningham and therefore aware that
he is fully competent and a very suitable
person to fill the position.

If Mr Talbot had either tendered
his resignation or stated positively his
intention not to return to China I would
have forwarded to the Department the

nomination

nomination of 1872 Birmingham as Vice
Consul but under the circumstances
conclude it not advisable to do so
at present

I believe under paragraph 49
Consular Regulation Your Excellency
is fully empowered to authorize 1872
Birmingham to take temporary charge
during my absence and trust you
will do so at your earliest convenience

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

(Sig.) C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

* The Prof. & 4
W. H. S. 4

United States Consulate
Canton 18th September
1879

1788.

L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
Department of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject: Annual trade report for year
ending 31st August 1879.

G. P. for Com. Rel.

ack

C. R.

17283

United States Consulate
Canton 18th September
1879

Mr. Chas. Payson
3rd Post-Office of State
Washington
D. C.



On

Pursuant to Consular instructions I have the honor to submit the following report on the trade of this Consular district for the year ending 31st August 1879, accompanying which are tabular statements showing the value of declared exports, tonnage and movements of vessels entering and clearing, quantity and value of principal exports and imports and amount of dues and duties collected by the foreign customs at this port. I also forward you copy of report and statistics furnished me by Consular Agent Williams on the trade at the port of Swatow.

The statistics for this port, exhibit the trade carried on in foreign vessels only, as it is impossible to gain reliable information of value of imports and exports passing through the native customs. Taking into consideration the great number of native vessels (junks) plying between this

this, Hong Kong and Macao, and the fact that native merchants purchase the bulk of foreign goods at those free ports, importing them through the native customs here, it is believed by those who are very capable of judging that these ports obtain an equal if not greater share of the carrying trade inward of foreign goods. The further fact that foreign vessels can discharge cargo at Canton only, whereas the junks can proceed direct to numerous important interior markets, where the people of the province inland, procure their supplies, it is beyond doubt that the trade in junks exceeds in value the trade to Canton in foreign vessels.

The records of this office show the value of declared exports to the United States to \$492,764.93, an increase of some \$50,000, over either of the two years next preceeding. The value of actual shipments to the United States of principal exports manufactured, prepared and shipped from this port during the past year, for which invoices were not declared at this consulate, exceed this amount by at least two million dollars making the value of actual shipments \$2,500,000.

The shipment of raw silk by one firm alone, from this port amounts to nearly one million dollars the
invoices

invoices being declared at Hong Kong. This certifying invoices at Hong Kong of goods so shipped from this port is certainly not in accordance with paragraphs 462 and 463 Consular Regulations, and renders it exceedingly difficult to ascertain facts as to values &c.

Eight hundred and sixty seven steamers and sailing vessels have entered the port during the year, with a total tonnage of 741,563 tons; Of this number only 50 were sailing vessels, a falling off of about one third of the number entering during preceding year.

As stated in my report for 1877, this has been caused by the great competition in river freights between this and Hong Kong.

Within the past month the two lines of river steamers have entered into an agreement discontinuing this opposition by "pooling" their profits. The increase in tariff rates being on an average nearly 400%. The old and new rates on some of the principal articles, being as follows.

| | Old | New |
|--|-----|----------|
| Raw cotton, cotton goods per bale 2 cts. | | 35 cents |
| Sugar per cwt 3 " | | 5 " |
| Raw silk " box 5 " | | 75 " |
| Waste " " 5 " | | 20 " |
| Tea per ton (40 cubic feet) 30 " | | 100 " |
| Cassia " " 10 " | | 50 " |
| Matting &c " " 10 " | | 50 " |

This may make it an inducement for sailing

sailing vessels to frequent the port. Of the 50 sailing vessels entering, only 3 were American. One of these arrived from a northern port with cargo of beans, bean cake &c. One, a Chinese junk purchased here by an American engaged in salvaging a vessel and cargo lost near Swatow, the other, are unseaworthy craft, purchased by natives and brought here to be broken up.

The shipments of tea to the United States from Canton waters are yearly decreasing, the Foochow, Amoy and Japan teas meeting with more ready sale in American markets. The greater part of the trade with the United States in teas from this district, is conducted by Chinese, whose shipments to San Francisco, are destined doubtless, to supply the requirements of their countrymen.

From time to time shipments of fancy teas are made by foreign houses, but reach San Francisco in transit, and frequently destined for South American ports.

Pouchongs.—The demand for this class of tea seems almost entirely to have died out, during the past twelve months, no shipments to New York are reported. For the previous year, ending August 31st 1878, shipments were also small, being about 175,000 pounds the approximate value of which was \$25,600. In former years a fair quantity

quantity of this tea used to go forward and the present falling off in the demand, is no doubt attributable in a great measure, to the fact of the consumer being able to obtain much better value for his money in common Annam Oolong.

Prices of which are said to have ruled cheaply lately, on the New York market.

Cargoes—No shipments were made until the spring of the current year, when the new seasons cargoes in Macao, commenced to arrive; some contracts in this teas were made and shipments via San Francisco by the early steamers, amounting to about 50,000 pounds valued at say, \$11,000 went forward. The quality of the crop was of a fair average but as it was evident there were but few fine teas, to secure these, rather high prices were paid and some of the best found their way to America. These teas arriving at a market bare of good and fine kinds, it is said met with a favorable reception; the quality and result of the shipments having very satisfactory to the importers.

Further shipments have been trifling and it would appear therefore that the trade will only turn their attention to these teas when there is an absence of supply of teas from other districts.

Decanted Teas—Shipments as far as

is known amounted to about 17,000 tons for the year ending 31st August 1878. This amount seems to have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, no tea of this class having been reported as shipped during the year just closed.

The imports to England for the season of 1878 and 1879. closed very disappointingly. It is said shipments had to meet a market which could well be characterized as the worst than known for Chinese teas of every description, this naturally led to low prices being paid for the new season consigns on their arrival in April last. The London market being in want of good to find classes, readily bought the early arrivals at fair prices, but as shipments began to arrive in quantity and reports of large transactions in the north, there ~~was~~ also being a strong competition from importers of Indian teas (which latter appear to steadily increase in favor) a decline week after week took place till prices have now fallen to about the lowest point of last year.

The same may be said of the trade in scented teas. The unsatisfactory notices of condition of London market has led to almost cessation of business here. It is said the low prices and depression in trade having entailed on natives such heavy losses that

970224

many are now desirous of disposing of their remaining stocks, on almost any terms, in order permanently to close their establishments. From up country, come evidently, well founded complaints of the unremunerative nature of the cultivation of the plant, while the flower used in the preparation of the scented teas peculiar to this district, has been so cheap, that much land hitherto devoted to its production, is now being diverted to other purposes.

During the period now reported on, the following quantities have been sent to Great Britain—

Of Congous 7,143,428 pounds

" Scented Capes 95,987 1/2 "

" Orange Pekoe 2,523,519 "

21,265,729 " Costing \$3,500,000

in comparison with the following figures for the previous twelve months—

Of Congous 7,249,178 pounds

" Scented Capes 7,930,822 "

" Orange Pekoe 3,390,928 "

22,570,928 " Costing \$4,700,000

The exportation of Cassia for the year just closed, has been far in excess of shipments during preceding year, & prices ruling about the same, — 17,921,000 pounds have been exported, valued at \$9.00 per picul or \$17,025,450. Considerable quantities

7

quantities have also been exported to Europe.

Fire crackers it would seem continue to meet with sale in the United States, The shipments for the year are 209,624 boxes, valued at \$167,218.

The shipments of some of the principal exports have been as follows
 Chinaware 180,900 cases, value, not known -
 Quindries 344,317 pkgs. " " " "
 Palm leaf Fans 10,295 cases " \$37,462.
 Preserves 34,600 piculs " 44,850

During the year 17,628,766 pounds of Sugar have been shipped to Hong Kong and other ports in foreign bottoms, valued at \$7,93,380. - Of this amount only about 200,000 pounds were shipped direct to the United States.

-Oilk-

During the greater part of the period under review this staple of export, has found a good current sale for shipment to New York and other markets of the United States, to which have been forwarded 582,900 pounds weight of the value of \$2,040,150. these figures showing as compared with the previous twelve months, an increase of 283,400 pounds in weight and \$1,000,000 in value.

It may be interesting to note, that of the above total of 582,900 lbs, 516,850 lbs have gone via San Francisco, 68,350 lbs via Europe and 7,600 lbs to New York direct.

The

The new crop began to appear in the city, from the country markets, early in May, but before any merchantable quantity had arrived (the stock of old silk having been exhausted) advices to the effect that the European crops had suffered from late frost, reached foreign buyers and the information was soon in the possession of natives.

Remembering the effect on this market produced by similar injury in Europe, in 1876, an unreflecting scramble for silk on any terms, at once commenced, and prices were speedily advanced 25%, dealers then refusing to sell their stocks and business being for a time suspended.

At an advance of 37% and even 40% from the lowest point, transactions were recommenced, but early in June, came the intelligence that notwithstanding the short crop, speculation which was at one time very great on the European markets, was beginning to languish, that the actual consumption of silk was not progressing satisfactorily and that manufacturers were but little moved by the reduction in apparent supplies of raw material.

Since then there has existed a gradual but almost uninterrupted fall in prices here, at times the only department of this particular trade manifesting any life at all, being that

that in connection with the United States -
 Fluctuations in values during the
 year will be best shown by citing the
 Reeled Larkow which at the begin-
 ning of September last was selling at
 \$495 per piece. Last season closed
 in April with this grade quoted \$
 500 and in May, before the period
 of excitement just referred to, con-
 tracts for new season's silk, were
 entered into at \$480. At the begin-
 ning of June, the price was \$630, ten
 days later, \$550, and August closed
 with a quotation of \$510.

When speaking of reeled silk,
 it may not be out of place to mention
 that during the past few weeks a strike
 amongst operators has interfered
 with the ordinary course of business,
 dealers finding it difficult to name
 a date for delivery, under new con-
 tracts they may enter into.

The reeling of silk by steam
 machinery on the French and Italian
 models, provided at one time, to develop
 into an industry of special importance,
 the province finding much favor on the
 Lyon's market.

Of this Filature silk, 688 bales
 costing \$360,000, were sent to Europe
 during the past year, but changes
 of fashion in the manufactured article
 have lessened the demand for the

82 correct

moment and the Lelatures which have the advantage of being situated in the silk producing districts, are for the most part using idle, only four of twelve establishments being now at work.

The shipments for the year of raw silk to Europe, are 9,795 bales costing \$3,000,000.

The export of matting to the United States during the year under review, exceeds that of any corresponding period for several years past. - For the year 1877 the export was 70,548 rolls, for 1878, 81,954 rolls and for the year just closed 97,838 rolls. The value of the export for this year, being at \$5.20 per roll, the proper average) or \$507,576⁶⁰.

The export during the remainder of the season will probably not exceed 45,000 rolls, a considerable falling off, caused by the recent levying of a tax on matting straw, and trouble arising in consequence, between the straw producers, matting manufacturers and tax collectors. The latter attempted to collect more than the tax levied, the producers declined to bring their straw to market and in consequence, the manufacturers discontinued work. This at one time threatened very serious injury to foreign merchants, they being unable to fill extensive orders. At the request of the
merchants

merchants and manufacturers, I represented the facts to His Excellency the Viceroy, disclaiming, ^{however} any desire or intention of interfering with his right to levy such taxes as he might think advisable, but requested him to see that it should not result in stopping business and thus cause serious loss to foreign merchants. - My request was at once complied with; His Excellency removing the tax collector and ordering that the tax be levied on matting instead of straw. Manufacturers are now busily at work.

The manufacture of matting is confined almost exclusively to southern China and is one of the very important industries of this section.

This article of trade is not alone confined to floor matting, so much of which is used in the United States, but enormous quantities are used as sails on all native sailing craft, being much cheaper and in this climate, equally if not more durable than the ordinary canvas or sail cloth.

Large quantities are also used as covering for boxes and packages in which tea, Sugar, Cassia &c are exported, also in making money bags, it being a very convenient mode of handling dollars especially when broken up into small pieces by

is the constant stamping or "chopping" of the dollars, as is the custom in this portion of China.

The plant used in making mats, sail &c so extensively used in China, is known as "aquatic grass" also as "rush". It is cultivated extensively in the Shui-hing Department, on the west river, some seventy five miles in the interior, from Canton. I have visited this place twice, where I saw large quantities being grown, in fields flooded with water, as is done in rice cultivation.

It requires very little if any care in its cultivation as it propagates itself, by shoots from the root, and attains a height of from six to eight feet. It is brought to market in bundles of about twelve inches in diameter, and if of proper length and good quality, sells at from 18 to 24 cents per bundle, each being sufficient to make four bed mats, or six, such as are used in making sails.

The district of Tung Kuan on the East river, produces large quantities of this grass, but of a species used almost entirely in the manufacture of floor matting. It is grown in fields similar to the other, but where it is over flooded and left dry by the flooding and

and ebbing of the tide.

It is said to grow better, in the vicinity of salt water, where the water flooding it is some what brackish.

It is planted usually in the month of June from slips, these are allowed to grow for about two months when they are replanted in rows. The soil should be fertile and is usually made so by manuring with bean cake. It requires nearly one year to mature, when it is cut, the shoots or straws, are split into ^{two} with a knife and when partially dried in the sun, packed in bundles as described, and either manufactured into matting at the city of Tsing Kwan or brought to Canton where there are several extensive manufacturing.

The planting of slips is only required once in four or five years as they send up fresh shoots similar to the sugar cane, described in a former despatch. If not replanted every four or five years they become coarse and unfit for use.

I recently visited one of the largest manufacturing here, owned by a Chinese firm, Cheoy Sun, whose brands are well known to dealers in the United States, and as the inches of of dyeing, wearing &c observed by me these, may be of interest, I will

say,

day. The grass when brought to the manufactory, is carefully sorted, the best being used in manufacturing the pink and the other the poorer quality.

After being thus sorted, it is made into bundles of two or three inches diameter, and placed in large earthen ware jars holding some ten gallons of water, several hundred of these were standing in an open ward. It is allowed to remain thus in soak for three days, when it is taken out and dried in the sun for one day; it is to be dyed the ordinary red color, which has been for years much in vogue, it is then placed in other similar jars containing a liquid dye, made by soaking red saffron wood chips in water; (boiling, extracts the coloring matter more rapidly). It remains in these jars for five days, then dried one day, then immersed in the dye again for three days, when it is usually ready for use, but if the color is not sufficiently deep it is again placed in the dye for two or three days.

It is only within the past two or three years that other colors, such as green, yellow, and blue, have been used to any extent, the impetus having been given by the introduction of chemical dyes, the usefulness of which the matting makers seem to fully appreciate.

The solution for coloring yellow

is produced from the seeds and flowers of a plant common to China, called "Huei-tai", - A yellow coloring matter is also made by boiling for several hours, twice by five pounds of *Poppea japonica* in one hundred gallons of water, and adding when cooled, one pound of alum to each ten gallons of the solution.

Green and blue are produced from the twigs and leaves of the "Lam-yeh" or Blue plant, which grows in abundance near Canton. To the solution thus produced a small ^{of chemical dye} quantity is now usually added. In dyeing these colors, the straw is soaked in water for several days, and then immersed in the coloring matter for a few hours only, the solution being hot. - When the vegetable dye alone is used, a longer process, similar to that for dyeing red, is necessary.

Fifty looms were being worked at this manufactory, eight of which were large and forty two small. - The large ones are exactly the same as the ordinary silk loom, and are used in making the very wide and also the damask or carpet patterns. - Three men are required to work each of the large looms, their wages being from thirty to forty cents each, per day. - Eight yards of matting from each loom is considered an average result of a day's work. - The small looms are

certainly

certainly rude and simple, each being worked by two small boys who are paid from fifteen to twenty cents per day, each, and who daily weave five yards of rough perfect matting of the more ordinary pattern.

The loom is composed of two uprights driven into the ground about five feet apart, and about four feet in height, — two cross-bars fit into sockets in the uprights, one at the top, the other about eight inches from the ground. — The warps which are strings of Chinese hemp (two yards in length) are then passed over the upper, and round beneath the lower cross-bar, through the holes in the weaving bar, and being drawn tight, are fastened by both ends, to a long thin piece of bamboo placed parallel with and just below the lower cross-bar.

The weaving bar and most important part of the loom, consists of a piece of wood varying in length according to the width of matting required, and about two inches square, through this, small holes are pierced at different intervals, into which the warps are passed as stated. The bar can thus be worked up and down on the warps, by means of handles, near the extremities. — These holes vary in distance from each other, according to pattern desired. — Ultimately on top and

and bottom, the holes are enlarged or formed into slots converging at the center of the stick in — When the warps have thus been arranged and bundles of different colored straw sufficiently dampened, deposited near the loom, one of the boys raises the weaving bar to the top of the warps, tipping it forward; the slots in the bar allowing the alternate warps to remain perpendicular; the holes carrying the others forward, thus separating them sufficiently to admit of a single straw being passed between them, this is done by means of a long flat piece of bamboo, a notch being cut near the end into which one end of the straw is placed and then used as a shuttle — When the bamboo is withdrawn the weaving bar descends, carrying the straw to the bottom, — the bar is then raised again and tipped down, thus carrying the warps backward which had just before been pressed forward, The work of the shuttle being repeated. — As the weaving bar passes the straw down, the weaver gives the ends of the straw a half turn, round the outside warps, the operation as described being repeated until the warps are full, the edges are trimmed the warps untied, the matting (now two yards in length) removed and a new set of warps put on.

The matting thus woven is then dried both in the sun and over a slow fire.

The shrinkage consequent on this drying is nearly four yards in forty.

When

When dried it is stretched on a frame and worked down tight by hand, then sent to the packing house where numerous men are engaged in fastening the two yard lengths together, it requiring twenty lengths to make the ordinary roll. The fastening together, is done by taking the projecting ends of the warps of one piece, and by means of a large bamboo needle, passing them back and forth through the reeds of an other piece, in fact sewing them together. Each roll of forty yards is then nicely covered with a coarse plain straw mat, marked and numbered ready for shipment.

Imports

From accompanying tabular statements it will be seen that among the principal imports are cotton goods, yarn, lead, quicksilver, opium, gunpowder, &c.

It is quite impossible to give figures on importation of cotton goods from the United States, the Customs records not showing whether importations are of American or European manufacture. There were 156,861 pieces imported during the year as follows.

| Pieces | Pieces |
|--|-----------------------|
| Hustings grey 52,897 | Hustings white 82,515 |
| " Dyed 26,95 | " Cloth 46,079 |
| Drills 40,75 | |
| at a total value as declared at Customs House of \$ 621,825— | |

From native dealers I learn that enquiry for American brands is

gradually

gradually increasing, that it is frequently the case, where goods costing the same, to the casual observer, the European manufacture appears heavier and of finer and smoother surface, but that experience is rapidly convincing the masses of the superiority of American brands. There is no doubt if our manufactures continue to keep up the quality of their goods as in the past, and can give importers or commission agents in China, facilities equal to those by European manufacturers, the people of China will become satisfied of the advantage gained by purchasing pure & unadulterated goods instead of those made expressly to sell -

As trade in the productions of China usually consumed by western nations, increases, the value of labor in other pursuits being enhanced, the manufacture of cotton fabrics in China will decrease, thus creating a still greater demand for American and European cotton piece goods which can be supplied as cheaply as their own productions and of superior quality.

Our manufactures and commission agents at home and in China should imitate their European competitors in two things only, i.e., earnest cooperation and persistent efforts in keeping a full supply in China for the Chinese purchaser and to sell on credit of from

two

are in four months if required, until they are thoroughly introduced and well known in the markets of American make.

From 1860 until recently, European manufacturers have had the field to themselves, the natives almost forgetting that cotton goods were manufactured in America, although prior to that date the bulk consumed in China, was supplied from the United States. They have become accustomed to seeing and purchasing the European brands, and there is nothing requiring more persistent and long continued effort, than to induce a China man to take a new departure.

American merchants in China not being restricted to the sale of the productions of any particular country, very naturally use their best exertions in dealing in such goods as are most in demand and most profitable to them; therefore it is useless to expect them to urge upon buyers the superiority of our goods, unless inducements are held out to them insuring success and equal remuneration for their efforts.

The lead trade has become of considerable importance. Over 60,000 piculs were imported during the year; nearly one third this amount being American lead brought from San Francisco.

The amount used through out China for tea box linings, cannot be less than 15,000 tons. Large quantities are

the manufacture of
we also used, paint, shot, &c. -

The European lead continued until quite recently, to meet with more ready sale at slightly advanced figures, but it is now said, the American brand is equally sought after, and at prices varying but little, if any. Our production will certainly supersede the European lead in the markets of the East, if it can be supplied in sufficient quantities at same price. - Prices have ranged at from \$5.20 to \$6.00 per picul. Stocks are now low and in demand at the latter figure.

The obstacles to foreign trade at Pak Hoi mentioned in my report for 1877 continue to exist and to successfully prevent trade at that port in foreign bottoms notwithstanding the fact that no port on the China coast is more easy and safe, for ingress and egress, being free from hidden dangers, the Channel deep and wide, and its land marks conspicuous and the harbor the best one possessed by China in the Tongquin Gulf. -

Traders in Hong Kong with Pak Hoi, have frequently complained of the excessive Likien taxation; but this is not the only obstacle; the duty levied by the native customs, is on an average, nearly 50% less on foreign goods, than when passed through the foreign Customs, where duties are collected as per Treaty tariff.

Prior.

Prior to the opening of Hoi-fong, in Amoy, a large portion of its trade passed through Pak Hoi, but has then been diverted, as this trade is now carried on direct between Hoi-fong, Hong Kong and other ports north. - Yunnan also now sends her produce, or a large portion of it, to Hoi-fong, in consequence of superior facilities of water carriage, and direct communication with the outer world. - This divergence of the Yunnan trade is also attributed to the pecuniary policy of permitting each province to manage its financial affairs with out much regard for the welfare of the Empire at large, and levying burdensome taxes on goods which are merely in transit. -

During the past twelve months, not one foreign vessel has entered the port. -

This state of things I fear, can not be obviated except by an exact equalization of dues on foreign goods, whether imported in foreign or native vessels. - If this could be secured, the more rapid transit and consequent greater facilities offered by foreign craft, would render their use desirable and they would without doubt be employed. -

It is beyond my power to obtain reliable statistics of the trade at this port, it being as stated, carried on exclusively through native channels and those
who

who could furnish such information seems to entertain the apprehension that publicity would prove injurious to their interests. It is well known however that a very ^{large} trade both export and import, is carried on.

The imports, principally from Macao, consist of raw cotton, cotton yarn, manufactured cotton goods, wooden goods, iron, tobacco, Chinese matches &c.

It is estimated that 150,000 pieces cotton goods and 5000 pieces woolens are imported annually and that this trade in general goods from Macao, amounts to dollars 1,500,000 per annum, and the export trade to an equal amount. There is also considerable trade with Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Hankow and Swatow.

The principal exports and several destinations are as follows -

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Consolidated State | Macao |
| " Oil | " |
| Cassia | " |
| Sticks | " |
| Iron cooking vessels | Swatow, Hankow &c. |
| Rice | Hankow, Macao, Canton |
| Opium | " |
| Manufactured | " |

The iron cooking vessels mentioned are said to be manufactured in large quantities in the province of Kwang Si and it is believed at least half a million pieces are sent annually through Peking for

Lo

to the twists mentioned. They are from 9 to 20 inches in diameter and sell according to size, at from 20 to 50 cents each. -

A very large portion of the exports mentioned, are products of the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, the greater part of the imports through Pak Hoi, finding sale in those provinces. -

Rice is the staple product of the latter named province, large quantities of this and other productions finding a market at Fat Chan and Canton being brought in native craft, down the West river, which stream traverses the whole length of the province, having numerous large tributaries, its source being in the province of Yunnan.

This stream is said to be navigable for small craft to the Yunnan province. I have visited different ^{points} on this river to a distance of 230 miles from Canton, travelling on a small steamer (a Revenue Cruiser) drawing about 6 feet, and found ample depth of water for even greater draft. -

The opening of this river to steamer traffic has been by some, frequently advocated. This doubtless would be an important step in the line of progress, the greater facilities rapid transit by steam power would offer, would give an impetus to trade in the productions of those inland provinces and would prevent the diversion of the Yunnan coffee and

and the trade which is not inconsiderable, to the French settlement of Hoi-fong, in Tong-quin.

Not being able to procure statistics to date of the trade at the port of Kien-Chow (Hoi-Hoi) those I give are for the year ending 30th June 1879.

Native merchants at that port unlike those at Pak-Hoi, it would seem, have readily become convinced of the advantage gained by employing foreign steam vessels, in preference to native craft, in the carrying trade at that port. There were 97 steamers and 5 sailing vessels entered and cleared during the year, nearly double the number visiting that port during same period of preceding year; this is in part due to the increasing importance of Hoi-fong, between which port and Hong Kong there is considerable trade, numerous steamers flying on that route call in at Hoi-Hoi en route.

The export trade for steamers, is carried on principally with Saigon, Hong Kong and northern ports. The steamers usually engaged in the Hoi-fong trade have found ample employment in the trade between the ports named.

The difficulties encountered at other open ports, in obtaining correct information of the exact proportions in

in which foreign and native vessels respectively share in the carrying trade, is met with at Hoï Chow. It is however confidently believed, that the lions share is taken by foreign vessels.

The trade at this port has gradually increased, whether it is susceptible of very great expansion is doubted by many, though the island is known to be very fertile in many portions, and densely populated, though generally, by the poorer and more ignorant classes who are accustomed to live without the luxuries of foreign productions.

The importations of foreign goods during the year ^{under} review are greatly in excess of those for preceding year - 33 000 pieces of foreign cotton goods were imported as follows

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Shirting, grey, | pieces | 3,035 |
| " white, | " | 9,273 |
| " Dyed | " | 280 |
| T. cloth | " | 18,213 |
| Quills English | " | 14,470 |
| " American | " | 994 |

These goods have to compete however with extensive manufacture of goods very suitable for the people, carried on in the island; also with native manufactures imported from northern ports and dealers claim they have not found ready sale as anticipated for foreign goods. Flour was imported to the

amount

amount of 460 piculs or 5000 pounds -

Matches are in general use, having superseded the use of the flint, only within the past few years. Nearly 3000 gross found sale at this port during the year.

Sugar continues to be the principal export - 75,912 piculs were shipped to Hong Kong and other ports during the past season.

The value of imports and exports in foreign bottoms, amount to a little over \$2,000,000 and the duties collected by the foreign Customs to \$97,255.

There is a considerable industry in silk piece goods, in the north eastern part of the island, where silk is largely produced, both the raw and manufactured production find sale ^{at} Canton and other native ports. - The manufactured article is very similar to the Chefoo Pongee, and sells at from 6.50 to \$9.00 for forty yards, 16 inches wide.

Emigration

There has been no emigration of natives direct, from this, to foreign countries, for several years, until within the past few months, such emigration from this portion of the Empire having been almost exclusively carried on under British jurisdiction, from the Colony of Hong Kong.

As stated in my despatch No 49 of 14th June 1878. (Report on the Olyphant & Co emigration scheme to Honorable and Privy) influence was brought to bear

bear from Hong Kong and other sources,
 inducing the Chinese Authorities here to put
 in force, such regulations as would prevent
 the carrying out of that enterprise - The
 most stringent of these regulations and
 the last one put in force, was that, persons
 desiring to emigrate must produce a cer-
 tificate from some responsible native mer-
 chant, that, such emigrants were bona-fide
 free passengers, i.e., that each passenger
 prepaid the fare or passage money. It was
 understood that this could be arranged
 by a free use of dollars with some of the
 subordinate officials, but Messrs. Clapham & Co.
 very promptly and properly declined to
 conduct the business on such terms.

Notwithstanding these regulations, there
 have within the past three months, four German
 vessels sailed from this, to the Hawaiian
 Islands, carrying an aggregate of 1115 passen-
 gers. I am informed on reliable au-
 thority, that the two officials deputed
 to examine the passengers, with one or
 two others interested in the profits, are
 the proprietors of the shop (recently estab-
 lished) which certifies to the bona-fides
 of the business as required by the above stated
 regulation. One of the vessels mentioned,
 sailing first with passengers, was stopped
 by the Hong Kong authorities, but after consid-
 erable delay and much correspondence
 was permitted to proceed. Those sailing
 subsequently, have avoided entering Hong Kong

Waters

waters. Another of these vessels is expected to load here soon for same destination.

It is reported that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, propose placing a line of Steamers on the Honokule route, and with it is said, if profitable, ultimately extend the line to Peru -

Missionaries

Since the authorities have virtually conceded to foreigners the right of residence in the interior, several Chapels have been established at different points, by our missionaries; this has in two or three instances, met with considerable opposition from the natives -

Some six months ago a chapel and Dispensary at Kow Kong, distant some 30 miles from Canton, which had been established by the Presbyterian Mission at this port, was with its contents, destroyed by a mob; native Christians were in charge, and sought safety by flight -

Applications being made for redress and protection in future, the Authorities very promptly paid the damage and issued and posted proclamations ordering the people to keep the peace and refrain from such violation of law. This it was hoped, would prove sufficient, but on re-opening the place of worship, it was again destroyed and violent threats issued in placards denouncing the foreigners and especially the missionaries.

1000

were also extensively crushed.

I again represented the facts to His Excellency the Viceroy, who informed me that he has ordered the Provincial Judge and Hainan Magistrate to investigate and settle the matter without delay.

The missionaries readily acquiesced in my opinion, that to persist in opening this Chapel might lead to very serious trouble, and certainly would not tend to further the work in which they were engaged, and that to withdraw for a time from this particular locality, where the people, especially the "Literate", appeared so peculiarly hostile, was advisable. Disturbances though not so serious, have occurred in other localities.

- Rebellion in Kwang Si -

For several years past the Southern portion of China has been comparatively free from internal disturbances; in October last, however, a rebellion of considerable proportions, was started in the adjoining province of Kwang Si. Though it has not yet been suppressed, it has been sufficiently so, to allay the uneasiness experienced at one time, by both foreigners and law abiding natives. The originator and leader of this rebellion (Li Yung-Choy) was a popular military mandarin, holding

an appointment as general in the province named. This was, however, the first time he has been engaged in rebellious pursuits, as he at one time held a high command among the rebels during the Taiping rebellion. The Chinese government, finding him at that time, a very formidable antagonist, offered him a pardon and an appointment, if he would join the Imperial forces. Accepting this offer, he was placed in command of troops, sent to restore order on the Tongquin borders. During the government's faithfulness, until considering that his title to higher preferment had been ignored, and was likely to continue so, he again raised the banner of rebellion.

Being in affluent circumstances, and popular among the masses in his native province (Kwang-Si), who have ever been prone to rebellion, he found but little difficulty in inducing a great number to join him. Though his intentions were shrouded in mystery, but few believed him so insane as to attempt the overthrow of the general government.

Securing a following of it is said, at least fifty thousand men, he made public his object by proclaiming his title as hereditary ruler of Anam, and proceeded to march his forces in that direction, taking possession of important cities in Yunnan and two provinces in Tongquin. At this time the Viceroy at Canton

Carton was applied to for assistance in suppressing the rebellion. Further than dispatching two or three gun vessels with a few troops to the Tongquin gulf and issuing orders prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions of war, very little has been done. The Hong Kong and Macao Governments also prohibited dealing with the rebels in war materials. One or two engagements took place between the rebels and Anamites resulting disastrously to the latter, when government troops arrived from Kwang Si, and the rebels met with defeat. The French in Anam rendered no assistance further than supplying the Anamites with arms &c.

Li-Yung Choy, professing fear of complications with the French, withdrew to the mountainous districts on the Yunnan borders where he still remains.

The inhibition of the exports of arms and ammunition by the Hong Kong and Macao Governments has been abrogated and it is presumed the provincial authorities see no further necessity for such strict precautions.

Insurrection in Hainan

An insurrection of considerable magnitude also occurred on the island of Hainan, in this Province, at the close of last year, continuing for several months.

This was a rising of the Hakkas - it was said to have originated on account of the official "squeeze" to which these people were

were subjected, others say it was caused by differences arising between the natives of Hainan and the Hakkas, who were several years since, compelled by the authorities, to remove from the main-land at a point some distance below Macao, to this island.

What ever may have been the cause, the Hakkas to the number of several thousand, took possession of important towns on the island, causing great destruction to life and property and interfering very materially with all business pursuits. Several engagements with Hainan troops took place, in which the rebels were victorious, they appearing within a few miles of Hoi An. The Canton Authorities dispatched assistance to the local mandarins of Hainan, and at last offered pardon to all who would lay down their arms - being without the simplest necessities of life and having no well defined object in view, they accepted the offer where upon the authorities compelled them to migrate to the island of Wai-Chow, mentioned in my report on Hainan and Pak Hoi in 1877; as being in the gulf of Tongquin.

- Climate and Health -

The past summer has been unusually cool, the thermometer seldom showing over 90° , the average being about 83° while at Shanghai and other points north the heat has been excessive.

The

The rainy season which generally commences in February or March, continuing usually, two or three months, did not put in an appearance this season until about May first, there being but brief intervals free from rain since, until within the past few days.

Notwithstanding what would be characterized as an unusually wet summer, the foreign population have been remarkably free from diseases generally so prevalent in this climate during the summer months. The native population have not been so fortunate however, there being very many cases of fever. At one time it was reported that cholera had assumed epidemical proportions in one part of the city. I am told however by our only foreign physician (Dr. Barrow) that the disease was not cholera but a severe form of continued fever. It is said, over 2000 deaths occurred within three weeks in one locality, near the City limits, from this disease.

During the month of June, small pox, caused great havoc among the natives on the island of Hoonam, just across the river from Canton, almost depopulating two large villages.

No Typhoons or wind storms of any great severity, have visited this locality since the terrific and
disastrous

disastrous typhoon in April last year,
causing as it did, nearly seven thou-
sands deaths.

- Visit of General Grant -

No occurrence during my residence
in China, caused so much interest
among both foreigners and natives at
this port, as the visit of General Grant.

All seemed to vie with each other
in doing him honor, and it is pleasant
to state that his reception at this
the first Chinese port visited by him,
was all that could be desired.

The native officials received
him with all the honors due so disting-
uished a personage, and cheerfully
did all in their power to render the
visit of himself and party, as pleasant
as possible.

Both my official and personal
relations with the native authorities con-
tinue to be of a very pleasant and har-
monious character.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Charles D. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Copy of report on trade at Swatow
for year ending 31st Aug 1879

No 74 United States Consular Agency
Swatow September 9th 1879.

Sir

In reply to your No 727 I have the honor to enclose a report on the trade of this District, although not complete, it is the best that I am at present able to obtain, soon after receiving your dispatch. I addressed the Chinese Commissioner of Customs, asking that official if he would kindly inform me what number of native vessels entered and cleared at his office, during the month and year from all ports, and the value of the cargoes, brought in and cleared from Swatow in Native craft.

In reply he stated that his Books were made up every month and sent forward to Canton, and he was consequently unable to give me the desired information.

I am satisfied however that he could furnish this information if he wished, but I have an impression that they fear to give the facts from some idea that I wished a sinister use of them, such being the case I have had to seek information in other quarters from Native Merchants, from which I have arrived at the following results, for the year ending August 31st 1879 some 287 Sea going Chinese junkets have arrived at this port from different parts of the coast, Saigon and Singapore included, averaging about (2500) two thousand five

five hundred piculs of cargo, each, consisting chiefly of rice, sugar, cotton cloth, nut cake, timber, brockery ware, Paddy, beans, Sweet Potatoes, Rattans, Fish, Indigo, Camphor wood, and cotton seeds, amounting to not less in value, than Taels 1,785,000. Some 203 have cleared with cargo valued at about Taels 495,840. In addition to this there is a very large local trade done with small craft and boats, which far exceeds this amount, and cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, only through the Chinese officials, who decline to give the necessary information -

The general trade of the port is steadily increasing and becoming yearly more under the control of the Native Merchants; in fact the Foreign Merchants have almost ceased to import goods direct, of any kind, all kinds of goods being now supplied through Hong Kong and Shanghai -

The majority of cotton goods imported are of English manufactures. German cotton goods are also brought in, in small lots, and the Native Traders in this district prefer these two classes of goods, not on account of their good quality, but simply because, American cotton goods in this market have been and are still rather limited in quantity, the supplies of English piece and cotton goods are principally imported from Hong Kong, at which port the

the Native merchants can trade and receive favourable terms in buying; one and two months credit, being given by Foreign merchants to Chinese buyers of Cotton goods in Hong Kong, this is a question which should seriously interest the manufacturers of Cotton goods in the United States. Their appearance to me no reason why American Cotton goods should not yield a handsome profit in this Market, if the business was conducted on the same liberal principles, with facilities equal to what the Chinese purchasers are accustomed to receive from British Merchants in Hong Kong, and elsewhere in China.

Swatow is a port having an extensive trade in Opium, and all kinds of Foreign goods, being a repository for the supplying of goods to a very extensive and densely populated part of the Kwang Tung Province. Foreign goods and large quantities of Opium find their way through this port into the 'Fo Kien' and Kwang Si Provinces; this latter trade passes through this port, on account of a lower 'Le Kien' duty being charged here than at the other open ports.

Exports

Sugars are the principal exports from Swatow as will be seen by the accompanying Table, which has been yearly increasing in quantity since 1876. Tea, principally Oolong, are shipped from here to Hong Kong, and other coast ports in small quantities, also Tobacco.

Grass

grass cloth and oranges in large quantities are sent all over the coast and sundry other articles of local products.

The carrying coast trade is done principally by British Steamers, and Sailing vessels, next to British, comes the German Vessels: during the year some 13 American Vessels have entered and cleared, which is a slight improvement upon late years. I am also glad to note that American Sailing Vessels are yearly increasing in China waters. I would now call your attention to the following viz:

The following Tables show the number of American and Foreign Vessels, entered and cleared to and from Swatow, for the year ending 31st of August 1879

American Vessels

| Vessels entered | Tons | Value of Cargo Imports | Vessels Cleared | Value of Cargo Exports | Remarks |
|-----------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 13 | 5934 | \$250,444 | 1 | \$48,029 00 | for Coast Port |
| | | | 12 | in ballast | do |

Foreign Sailing Vessels and Steamers entered

| Class | Sailing Vessels | Steamers | Tons Registered | Total Tons |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| Sailing Vessels | 157 | | 71265 | |
| Steamers | | 409 | 285,689 | 356,954 |

Foreign Sailing Vessels and Steamers cleared

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| Sailing vessels | 157 | | 72,061 | |
| Steamers | | 438 | 307,864 | 379,925 |

| Continued | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|
| Description of Goods | Quantity | Valuation of Goods | Remarks |
| <u>Foreign Sundries</u> | Piculs | Amount brought forward | \$ 7479,376.16 |
| Cotton Raw | 26739 | \$ 401085.00 | |
| do Yarn | 34690 | " 1,037,700.00 | |
| Rice | 121,039 | 217,870.20 | |
| | 182368 | 1,656,656.20 | 1,656,656.20 |
| <u>Native Sundries</u> | | | |
| Beancakes | 1841391 | 2,946,225.60 | |
| Beans | 509,800 | 1,019,680.00 | |
| Cotton | 29542 | 472,672.00 | |
| Hemp | 43061 | 559,793.00 | |
| Rice | 397238 | 850,000.00 | |
| Vermicelli | 21050 | 136,825.00 | |
| Wheat | 58494 | 128,686.80 | |
| | 2,905,576 | 6,113,882.40 | 6,113,882.40 |
| Total Imports | | | \$ 15249913.70 |
| <u>Principal Exports</u> | | | |
| Brown Sugar | 480370 | 2,282,220.00 | |
| White do | 624756 | 4,573,292.00 | |
| Tea | 5,066 | 101,320.00 | |
| Tobacco | 8366 | 167,320.00 | |
| Grass cloth Fruits and Sundries | | 949,660.00 | |
| | 1,118,358 | 7,873,812.00 | |
| Total Exports | | | \$ 7873812.00 |

In addition to my No. 74 of September 9th 1879, I have the honor to request that the following table may be added to those of former date, being the dues and duties paid into the Foreign Customs.

The following Table shows the principal Imports and exports, with their values, for the year ending 31st of August 1879

| Description of Goods | Quantity | Valuation of Goods | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|
| <u>Imports</u> | | | |
| <u>Cotton Goods</u> | | | |
| | Prices | | |
| Grey Shirtings | 81,496 | \$ 187,440 | 80 |
| White do | 159,455 | 574,038 | 50 |
| Dyed do | 4,907 | 9,814 | 00 |
| Turkey Red | 5991 | 13,180 | 20 |
| T cloth | 115,962 | 173,943 | 00 |
| Drills | 8,370 | 29,295 | 00 |
| Chintz | 789 | 4,497 | 30 |
| | 376,970 | 992,208 | 30 |
| <u>Woollen Goods</u> | | | |
| Camlets | 3117 | 16,831 | 80 |
| Shanish Stripes | 2,717 | 40,755 | 00 |
| Lastings | 982 | 12,766 | 00 |
| Long Ells | 2,099 | 16,632 | 00 |
| | 8,895 | 86,984 | 80 |
| <u>Metals</u> | | | |
| | Piculs | | |
| Iron | 12,392 | 30,980 | 00 |
| Lead | 3,308 | 18,194 | 00 |
| Tin | 7,844 | 168,178 | 00 |
| | 23,544 | 217,352 | 00 |
| <u>Opium</u> | | | |
| Malwa | 4075 | 3,178,500 | 00 |
| Patna | 3608 | 1,861,728 | 00 |
| Benares | 1528 | 764,000 | 00 |
| Persian | 713 | 378,603 | 00 |
| | 9924 | 6,182,831 | 00 |
| Amount carried forward \$747,937 | | | |

Customs on Foreign and Native Imports and Exports, during the twelve calendar months from September 1st 1878 until August 31st 1879 both included as also, Coast Trade, Opium, and Tonnage Dues (viz:)

| | H.K. Tls m.c.c. | H.K. Tls m.c.c. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Foreign | Native |
| Import duty | 129,613,1.5.6 | 4,597.7 |
| Export do | 223,252,4.5.5 | 24,258,6.7.1 |
| Coast Trade do | 74,106,2.6.0 | 10,141,1.8.8 |
| Opium do | 311,595,9.5.4 | 144,1.5.0 |
| Tonnage dues | 14,342,8.8.0 | |
| | 752,910.7.0.5 | 34,548.6.0.6 |

Brought down H.K. Tls 34,548.6.0.6

Total H.K. Tls 787,459,3.1.1 @ 111.11 H.K. Tls

@ \$7.2 equal \$1,215,202.83

Sugars from Swatow are principally exported to Shanghai direct from which port this article is shipped by steamers and junks to all the Yang Tze River ports, also to Japan, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. moderate quantities have been shipped by the coast steamers to Hongkong for shipment to England, Australia and Europe, no direct shipments have been made to any port of the United States, this last year on account of the high prices ruling out here with comparatively moderate prices in America.

I have the honor to be Sir

Yours obedient servant

(sig) L. L. Williams

U.S. Consular Agent



77-84



United States Consulate
Canton
October 1879
B. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D. C.

*ms. 13799
black ink in folder
see 1049*

Subject

Official Returns from Quarters
Consular Agency for the 3rd
Quarter 1879.

These are China's

course and be found in order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

A. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Inclosures Nos 1 to 9 inclusive, Official
Returns for 3rd Quarter 1879.

7285
United States Consul
Bar. Ltr. 10th October 1879
P. Lincoln U.S. Consul to
State Department
Washington
D.C.
Ansd Dec. 18/79
Subject
Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses
account for 3rd Quarter 1879

United States Consulate
 No 85 Canton 10th October 1879

Hon Chas Payson
 3rd Asst. Secretary of State
 Washington
 D C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
 my rent and miscellaneous expenses
 account for 3rd Quarter 1879 and vouchers
 to sustain same as follows -

| | |
|--|-----------|
| First Rent as per Voucher No 1 | \$ 175.00 |
| Second Postage | 22.72 |
| Third " at Quator Consular Agency | 7.16 |
| Fourth Stationary Voucher No 2 | 27.55 |
| Fifth " for Quator Consular Agency Voucher No 3 | 3.16 |
| Sixth Record Books " 4 | 4.00 |
| Seventh Building Consular Letter Voucher No 5 | 4.50 |
| Eighth Chinese Letter voucher No 6 | 45.00 |
| Ninth Blank forms " 7 | 9.20 |
| | \$ 298.29 |

For this amount I draw draft
 on the Hon Secretary of State at 15
 days sight and indorsed same to
 Hon W D Randall President North
 western Michigan National Bank of
 Coldwater Michigan

\$ 298.29
 \$ 298.29 \$ 298.29

Trusting the same will be found
 correct and draft duly honored

I have the honor to be
Ois
Your obedient servant
C. H. Lippincott
U. S. Consul

Enclosures.

Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account
for 3rd Quarter 1879. with vouchers from 1 to
7 inclusive.



Mr Wood



17-86

United States Consulate

San Francisco 10th October 1879

R. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul to

Department of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Official returns for 3rd Quarter

1879

United State Consulate
172 86 Canton 10th October 1879

Hon Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secty of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to forward you
herewith Official Returns for the quarter
ending 30th September 1879. To wit:

First Digest of Service Book
Second Register of Official Letters received
Third " " " " sent

No death have occurred among
the American Citizens nor have
any American vessels arrived at
this port during the quarter for
which these returns are made.

Trusting the accompanying
will be found in order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient servant
C. P. Lingard
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1st Digest of Service Book
2nd Register of Official Letters received
3rd " " " " sent

4087
UNITED STATES CONSUL
Canton, China
Sept 1879
Mr Wood
P. Lincoln Consul at Canton
to Department of State
Washington D C
Subject
Salary account of Interpreter
at Malacca Consular Agency

United States Consulate
17th St
London 10th October 1879

Hon Charles Payne
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D C

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith account and voucher to
oustain same for 125 \$ amount of
salary paid Official Interpreter at
Straits Consular Agency for the
quarter ending ~~October~~ 30th 1879

For this amount I drew draft
on the Hon Secretary of State and
enclosed same to Hon C. D. Randall
President Northern Michigan Nation-
al Bank of Coldwater Michigan

Trusting same will be found
correct and draft duly honored

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant
A. Dineen
U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Salary account of Interpreter at
Straits Consular Agency correct

check note C. P. 18/19

Malroad

No 88.

United States Consulate
Canton October 17th 1879



W. Lincoln
to the Department of State
subject

Addressing Department of W. F. D.
Churchin having taken charge of the
Consulate during his absence in
the United States etc.

No. 88.

United States Consulate
Canton 17th October 1879.

Hon. Charles Payson,
3^d Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Telegram granting me leave to visit the United State and to inform you that at the suggestion of H. C. Minister Seward, I have made arrangements with Mr. F. D. Cheshire, who has for sometime past been connected with the U. S. Consulate at Foochow, to take charge of this Consulate during my temporary absence. Mr Cheshire will be in charge on and after the 18th instant and is entitled to full salary and authorized to draw bills on Government for same from and including the first day of October 1879 to the date of my resuming charge.

Trusting to have the pleasure of meeting you soon in Washington--

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your O^bd Servant

A. P. Lingdon,
U. S. Consul,

W. Wood



27-89

Am. Dec. 1879

United States Consulate

Canton 30th Octo. 1879

H. D. Cheshire U. S. Vice Consul in
charge to Department of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject

Trunk Report to the National
Board of Health. Acknowledge
separate dispatch of June 24th 1879.
ect.

815

United States Consulate
No 89 Canton 30th October 1879

Hon F W Oward
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch (Separate) dated June 24th 1879 requesting the aid and coöperation of Consular Officers in making weekly reports to the National Board of Health of the Sanitary conditions of their respective Consular districts as far as may be practicable &c

As the object in view is to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, I apprehend that any information I may be able to furnish the said Board, will be of little value from the fact that vessels very seldom land within this Consular jurisdiction.

direct

direct for the United States; most of the cargo shipped hence being carried by river steamers from this port to Hong Kong, ^{and} then transhipped to vessels loading for the ports of the United States.

I shall endeavour however to carry out the Department's wishes as far as practicable, and will forward to the National Board of Health a weekly Report together with such information as I may from time to time be able to procure relative to the sanitary conditions of the district within this consular jurisdiction.

I may mention that it will be impossible to obtain any reliable information from the Chinese officials as they do not keep any record or publish any medical report, except those compiled by the medical staff in connection with the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

I have the honor to be
 Dear Sir, Your obedient servant
T. D. Chubb
 Vice Consul in Charge

Back pay cannot be allowed ^{Wood}
C. P.

1690

UNITED STATES CONSULATE
Canton November 11, 1877

Mr. Schuchman

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Pay of Chinese under at Swatow
Agency. Requesting instructions
as to payment of back pay.

of days at Swatow
Jan 24/80.

Just is line

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1879
HAGHAI

No 90 United States Consulate
Canton November 12. 1879
Honorable Charles Taylor
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No 37 authorizing an allowance of \$10. per month to be paid for a Chinese writer at the Swatow Agency. I have communicated this fact to Mr. Williams requesting him to furnish vouchers for this expenditure commencing from the present quarter.

Mr. Williams has written to this office to know whether the Department will allow him the amount he has expended for

for a Chinese writer (\$10 per month)
since October 7th 1878 to which
I replied that "no authority had
been received from the Department
granting the payment of any back
pay for such service, but that I
would refer the matter to Washington.

I shall be glad to know whether
the Department will sanction the
payment of this amount or not.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. S. Christian

Vice Consul in Charge

W. Wood



No. 91.

United States Consulate

Canton November 14. 1879.

Mr. Charles



to the Department of State.

Subject

Acknowledging similar letter
to 17. upon the subject of the
proposed publication of a work
"The Wealth of the United States"

Ans Jan 29/80

No 91 United States Consulate
Canton November 14. 1879

Hon. Charles Fayson

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive
the Department's Circular letter No 17-
dated July 30th 1879. informing Consular
offices of the proposed publication
of a work upon the subject of:
"The Growth of the United States"
which it is intended to distribute
in foreign countries for gratis and
requesting them to furnish the
Department with full information
as to the commercial libraries, boards
of trade and such like institutions
within their consular districts
that

that may appear to be favorable
 dispositions for accomplishing
 the public object of the proposed
 work.

I beg leave to inform the Depart-
 ment that there is only one
 library and reading room at
 this port (not mercantile), but
 I shall be glad to receive a copy
 of the said work to be deposited
 there.


I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your obedient servant

T. D. Chubb

Vincent in charge

San Francisco 24th Nov. 1879.


To the Honorable

Chief Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

A service of some length in
the Consulate at this port, and an
acute appreciation of injustice &
suffered embolden me to address
you on a subject for which I solicit
your consideration; and trusting
that you will pardon my occupy-
ing your attention with a matter
to a great extent of a personal-
nature. I will venture to recite
the chief circumstances which now
urge me to write

Yours truly

About the month of September last Mr Lincoln was applied to by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang for assistance in procuring a supply of ordnance similar in style to ordnance already in use.

Mr Lincoln through me as Interpreter explained to His Excellency that he was about to go home on a short leave, that he had no doubt of obtaining your sanction, and would be happy to comply with H E's request.

Immediately prior to Mr Lincoln's departure the Viceroy asked for a document specifying the nature of the proposed transaction, but before all could be

thoroughly

thoroughly completed it became necessary for Mr Lincoln to proceed to Hong Kong in order to embark on the steamer by which he had engaged his passage.

The document referred to was therefore left in my charge for completion and I, while acting, I beg to assure you, in perfect good faith allowed myself to fall into what I now learn was the grave error of attaching the seal of the Consulate without having first obtained the sanction of Mr. Cheeshe who had assumed charge three days previous.

On reflection I can see how reprehensible my action was, but Sir, I venture to plead in extenuation

intimation that it was highly necessary no time should be lost, and also that attaching the seal as stated I have in no way profited, while unfortunately for myself I have suffered at Mr. Cheskin's hands the extreme severity of a suspension from my office.

This Dis. is an indignity for which I now venture to appeal to you for redress.

My commission dated 8th June 1875 bears on its face a certificate from Mr. Tyndall late Consul here, and under existing circumstances I do not hesitate to point with pride to a document of which a copy is I believe in your possession, containing a
written

written testimony to my character and conduct signed by so many of the American Citizens resident in Canton and its environs that I can think of but one exception and it is I am aware greatly to the one resident I refer to that I am now indebted for what I can but regard as a persecution, Mr. Cheshire having suffered himself to fall dangerously under the influence of the individual.

In conclusion Sir I beg most respectfully to petition you that my suspension from office as ordered by Mr. Cheshire be annulled and that I be permitted to resume my duties in which I have taken the greatest pride since

J

I first had the honor I so highly
appreciate of being appointed &
interpreter to the United States
Consulate

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant

Yu C. Chung

Send copy to Mr. Lincoln (74 Jct.) and request
an explanation as soon as convenient - C.P.

1092

United States Consulate -

Canton November 24. 1877

Mr. Schuchman

to the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

Agreement between Mr.
Consul Lincoln and the
Canton Provincial Authorities
Informing Department of
temporary suspension of
Chi Chen Whiang - Interpreter -
for having used the Chinese
official seal of this consulate
in sealing the above agreement
without permission on the
21 October. Three days after
Mr Consul Lincoln had handed
over charge to me.



Copy to Mr. Lincoln
Jan 12/80
and Jan 15/80

No 92. United States Consulate
Canton November 24, 1879
Honorable F. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have to report to the Department, that I have this day temporarily suspended Chin Shun Shiang, the Interpreter at this Consulate, for having without my knowledge or consent, taking the Chinese official seal of this Consulate, out of this office on the 21st day of October last. Three days after I had assumed charge of this Consulate - and on the same day affixing the same to an agreement or contract, which was written on the same day at a Chinese manner {Shan Kou Shii} in the name of Mr Consul Lincoln and the said manner {Shan Kou Shii} for the purchase of guns of English manufacture by Mr. Lincoln in London, England.

As the Department is aware, I took charge of this Consulate on the 18th of October. A few days after, I was informed by an official foreigner at this port that Mr. Lincoln had signed a contract with the Provincial Authorities

authorities for the purchase of \$100,000
 worth of guns while he was in London.
 I replied that I thought he had been
 misinformed, for I did not think Mr.
 Lincoln would do such a thing in
 violation of the Consular Regulations,
 paragraphs 841, 845 and 846. But
 a few days ago, I was surprised, at the
 time I heard from a Chinese official
 about the Interspinner at this Consulate
 Chi Kien Whiang, taking the Chinese
 official seal of this Consulate, on the
 15th of October last to a Chinese Yamen
 in this city called Mr. Shan Hon Chi
 and then affixing it to an agreement
 made out in Chinese, on that day,
 between Mr. Lincoln officially, as U. S.
 Consul, and the Chinese Provincial Authorities
 at Canton; and, that, the agreement had
 been written in duplicate on two papers
 which had been signed by Mr. Lincoln
in blank on the 15th day of October
 last. I was also informed by the
 said official that the native authorities
 here, looked upon the agreement as
 an official matter and enquired
 if there was a record of it in this
 Consulate to which I replied that I
 had not seen any, neither did I
 know anything about it, further
 than what I had heard from a
 certain foreign official at the port
 which

which I thought was a mere rumor.
 I at once commenced an investigation
 privately, for I did not want the in-
 terpreter to know of it, for fear
 he would lay a plan to prevent
 me carrying out the object I had
 in view. Upon the 20th of this
 month, I called on the Provincial
 Treasurer, as I was informed that
 he was the head of the "Shan Kou
 Chii" and asked him if there was
 such an agreement and if he
 would allow me to see it. He
 immediately sent a messenger
 to the "Shan Kou Chii" who brought
 the document which I examined.
 I did not make known to him
 the object I had in view. I
 noticed the agreement was
 made out in Mr. Lincoln's official
 name, as United States Consul,
 but it was signed "L. P. Lincoln
 October 15 1879" and over the
 signature was the Chinese official
 seal of this Consulate. The agreement
 was dated in Chinese according
 to the Chinese Calendar Kwang Hsin
 5th year, 9th moon, 7th day [October
 21st 1879] and according to the
 English Calendar the 23rd of October
 1879. I asked the Provincial
 Treasurer where the agreement
 was

was sealed with the Chinese seal as
this Consulate seal, and he informed
 me that it was done on the 21st of
 October. He appeared somewhat
 surprised at my asking him this
 question but I did not let him
 know my purpose. The next day,
 the 21st inst., I called on two translators
 & deputies of the Shan Hon Chii for
 the purpose of ascertaining whether
 the said agreement or contract had
 been written at that place on the
 21st day of October; who wrote it,
 and who sealed it with the Chinese
 official seal of this Consulate etc.
 I was informed that Shi Shin Shiang
 the interpreter on the 21st of October
 last brought two papers signed in
 blank "W. P. Lincoln October 15. 1879"
 to this office, Shan Hon Chii & and
 there had the agreement written by
 his private Chinese writer in the name
 of "Mr. Wend Lincoln and the Shan
 Hon Chii," and afterwards affixed
 this Consulate seal to it. He was
 also informed that the two papers which
 Mr. Lincoln had signed in blank, and
 unofficially, bore the impression of
 the Chinese official seal of this Consulate;
 this I cannot understand for if Mr.
 Lincoln intended the agreement to
 be an official one I should have
 thought

thought that he would have signed his name as "United States Consul" and also informed me about it. I may mention that I saw two receipts for money at the office of the Khan Boi Khii required by Mr. Lincoln, unofficially one dated Canton October 15th for the amount of \$2000. and the other dated Hongkong October 23rd 1879 for pounds sterling 5,986.2.6.6; the former amount to meet expenses of telegraphing etc. in connection with the purchase of the gun which are to be brought of Sir Wm. Armstrong & Co. London and the latter amount, the first installment on account of the purchase.

As the Chinese Authorities look upon the agreement as an official matter with this Consulate and as the seal was used after I had assumed charge, the Department will see the very awkward and unpleasant position I am thus placed in, and I cannot but communicate all the facts of the case in self defense.

The Department may wonder at the Interpreter taking the seal.

scrub out of this office without my knowledge: I will explain this. When I reached Canton on the morning of the 18th of October, I found that the Interpreter had gone to Hongkong and he did not return until that evening. I enquired of the Chinese warden of this Consulate, where the Chinese official seal was and he informed me that the Interpreter had it locked up in his private drawer. I was very busy for some days and did not think about asking the Interpreter for it, and on the 21st instant he went to Hongkong after sealing the agreement. He saw Mr. Linker, when he took the money receipt for on the 23 of October.

I try to ask the Department in reference to the enclosed copies of letter which have passed between Mr. Yui when Chiang and this office also a copy of the letter. I sent him temporarily suspending him from this office.

I shall forward a copy of the agreement, with translation, and any other papers I may be able to get in connection therewith to the Department by next American mail.

mail leaving on the 24th of
December.

I trust that the Department
will approve of my action in the
premises.

I have the honor to be

Yr
Your obedient servant

F. D. Christies.

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Enclosures

1. Copies of correspondence passed
between this office and Chi Kuen
Chiang.
2. Copies of letter temporarily suspending
Chi Kuen Chiang from this office.

6840

Copy

United States Consulate
Canton November 22^d 1879

Sir

I have to request that you will inform me in writing under whose order and authority you were acting when on the twenty first day of October last (Kwang Hsui fifth year ninth month seventh day) you took the Chinese official seal of this Consulate to the Shan Hou Chui (善後局) without my knowledge or consent and at the said office (Shan Hou Chui) affixed the said Chinese official seal of this Consulate on the said day (twenty first of October) to an agreement (合同) made out in Chinese in the name of Mr Consul Lincoln and the Shan Hou Chui and another board and dated in Chinese the twenty third day of October 1879 and fifth year of Kwang Hsui, ninth month, seventh day, and signed "C. P. Lincoln, October 15th 1879" knowing as you did that I had assumed charge of this Consulate on the eighteenth day of October 1879 and had charge of the official seals of this office

I am Sir

Yours &c. &c.

(sig) F. D. Cheshire

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

To Yui Chen Kiang
Interpreter

U. S. Consulate
Canton

Copy. Reply to the above
Canton 22 November

F. D. Cheshire Esq.
U. S. Vice Consul in Charge
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22nd Nov. 1879, in which you asked me on whose authority I used the Chinese official seal of the United States Consulate on the 21st October 1879 the Shan Hou Chiu in the agreement Mr Lincoln with the Canton Authorities (Hou Chiu)

In reply, I beg to say that the official seal of the United States at Canton sealed on the end of the agreement was authorized to be put on by me by Mr Lincoln on the same day when he signed the blank papers as the papers for such agreement was too short and insufficient to write all the contents on them another sheet of papers for both copies was required and I again used the Chinese official seal of the United States Consulate, Canton on the 21st October 1879 at the Shan Hou Chiu under Mr Lincoln's instruction when he was at Canton and also on 17th of October when he was on Hong

I have the honor

Sir

Your obedient
(sig) L. L. Cheung

1841

Copy

United States Consulate
Canton November 22nd 1879

Yui Chen Chiang

Interpreter United States Consulate
Canton

Sir

I have to request that you will inform me whether at the time the two blank papers were signed by Mr Lincoln October 15th 1879 the Chinese official seal of this Consulate was affixed to them in the United States Consulate at Canton or elsewhere and whether in the presence of Mr Lincoln or not.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

(sig) F. D. Wheshire

Vice Consul in charge

Copy. Reply to the above

Canton 22nd Nov. 1879

F. D. Wheshire Esq.

U. S. Vice Consul in charge
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 841 of 22nd Nov. 1879 in which I beg to say in reply that the seal first put on was affixed before Mr Lincoln at the Consulate

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Yu C. Chewing

No 842

Copy

United States Consulate
Canton November 22nd

Mi Chen Chiang
Interpreter United States Consulate
Canton

Sir

As you stated to me verbally that Lincoln told you that the agreement for the purchase of guns of English manufacture made between him and the Chinese Authorities (Shan Hou Chui) was to be an official one (i.e. between this Consulate and the Chinese Authorities) I have to request that you will confirm same in writing; and inform me whether Mr Lincoln, when he signed the two blank papers, gave you an English draft of the contents written on the said blank papers by your Chinese writer at the Shan Hou Chui the twenty first day of October last, days after I assumed charge of this Consulate. I have also to request you to inform me or explain to me the reason, there is no record of the agreement in the archives of this Consulate, if the matter is an official affair.

Please favour me with a reply soon as you can and oblige.

I am Sir

Yours &c.

(sig) F D Cheshire
U. S. Vice Consul in Ch.

Copy: Reply to the above.

Canton 24th Nov. 1879

F.D. Cheshire Esq.

U. S. Vice Consul in charge
Canton

Sir

With reference to the correspondence I held with you on the 22nd instant I now beg to inform you that the subject therein treated of is one which I have reason to believe at present interest only Mr Lincoln who is now I may inform you on his way to lay the same before the Department in Washington

Therefore before affording you any further information I feel bound to await Mr Lincoln's instruction and trust you will spare me the unpleasantness of respectfully declining to answer further questions.

I am Sir

Yours Very Respectfully
F. D. Cheshire.

No 843

Copy

United States Consulate
Canton Nov. 22nd 1897

Sir

Please to inform me the name
the Chinese writer who filled up or in
the agreement at the Shan Hsu Khoo
twenty first day of October last.

I am Sir

Yours Vt.

(sig) F. D. Cheshire
U. S. Vice Consul in

Copy. Reply to the abo

Canton 24th Nov.

F. D. Cheshire Esq.

U. S. Vice Consul in charge
Canton

Sir

I am in receipt of your No 843
22nd instant in reply. I beg to inform
you the name of the writer is Fung
Fong Shan (馮鳳山).

I am Sir

Yours most Respe
Yr L Cheshire

United States Consulate
Canton November 24. 1897

F. D. Cheshire

U. S. Vice Consul in charge

844

Copy

United States Consulate
Canton November 24th 1849

Yen Chen Chianz Esq.
Canton

Sir

You have admitted ^{to me} in writing that on the 21st day of October last three days after I had taken charge of this office, you took the Chinese official seal of this Consulate without my knowledge or consent, to a Chinese office in this city called the 'Shan Hau Chui' and there did seal on the same day an agreement or contract in duplicate with the said official seal of this Consulate which was written in Chinese on the same day by your Chinese writer; you have also admitted that you were acting under the instructions of Mr Consul Lincoln in using the said seal on the day above written (21st October) That Mr Consul Lincoln should have so instructed you I cannot understand knowing as he (Mr Lincoln) did that I had assumed charge of this Consulate on the 18th day of October and that I was responsible for the use of the Consular seals on and after that date.

Under the circumstances I would not be fulfilling my duty as a Consular officer to allow you to remain in this office and to continue to perform the duties of Interpreter when you have committed an act which has involved this Consulate in trouble and knowing as I do, from reliable authority

thority, that you had done all in your power to prevent me learning of your having (without my authority) used a Chinese official seal of this consulate.

The excuse you put forward of having acted under Mrs Consul Lincoln's instructions is a very poor one, ^{and} does not in the least justify or vindicate your action. Mrs Lincoln had no right whatever to authorize you to use the seal (official) of a consulate after I had assumed charge.

For the very grave offence you have thus committed I hereby temporarily suspend you from this office until the order of the Honorable Secretary of State can be made known, and I must request you to hand over at once all the letters, papers, books or other properties that you may have in your possession belonging to this consulate.

I am Sir

Yours &c.

(sig) F. D. Cheshire

U. S. Vice Consul

United States Consulate
Canton November 24. 18

F. D. Cheshire

U. S. Vice Consul



No 93.

ACK

mm

United States Consulate
Canton November 25. 1870

Mr. Buchanan

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

ACK Jan 29. 1881

Subject

Mr. Brown's contract
with Provincial Authorities
of Canton for the purchase
of guns of English manufacture.
Informing Department of
the view entertained by His
Excellency the Viceroy of Canton
in reference to it. etc.

No 93.

United States Consulate

Canton 25 Nov 1879

Honorable F. W. Brewster

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Referring to my despatch No 92 of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform the Department that after I had mailed it I received a communication from His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton informing this office that he regarded the purchase of war materials which involved the expenditures of large sums of money as a matter, not only as one of an official character but one which it was necessary to be carried out under contract, but that the Shan Kou Shui and the Shi Shi Shui (Chinese Arsenal - which is also interested in the agreement signed by Mr. Hirsch) had not reflected that they had entered into an agreement with Mr. Hirsch until after I had brought the matter to his notice. His Excellency said to me to day in person that he could not consider the agreement as it bore the Consular official seal.

sub- any other than an official
matter. I had a long conversation
with His Excellency on the subject, and
he has promised me to send him in
office a dispatch giving full
particulars which I will forward
to the Department together with
a translation of the agreement -
a copy of which I received from
the Provincial Treasurer and Judge
yesterday by next mail.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant

F. D. Chubb

Treasurer in Charge



Mr. [unclear]

United States Consulate

Canton December 4. 1879

dmw

Recd Jan 29/80

to the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

noted

Enclosing certificate of
marriage of Theodore Bliss
Birmingham and Lillie
Brading Birmingham.

No 94 United States Consulate
Canton December 4th 1879

Honorable Charles Taylor
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith Certificate of Marriage
of Theodore Bliss Cunningham
and Lillie Bridging Kappeler who
were united in matrimony, in
my presence, on the 26th of November
last.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
T. D. Chubb

Consul in Charge

— Enclosure —

1. Certificate of Marriage as above

(Form No. 87.)

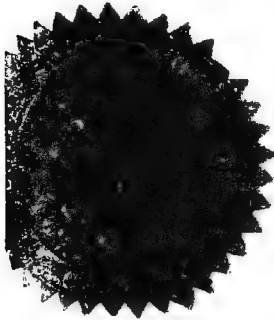
CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton China November 26th 1879

I, *F. D. Cheshire* *Vice* ^{*in charge*} Consul of the United States
at *Canton China*, do hereby certify that, on this *twenty-sixth*
day of *November*, A. D. 1879, at the residence of *Mr. H. P. Hopper D.D.*
in the city of *Canton China*, *Theodore Bliss Cunningham*
aged *thirty seven* years, born in *Kingston Mass.* and now
residing in *Canton China* and *Lillie Brudwig Hopper*
aged *twenty six* years, born in *Macao China*
and now residing in *Canton China* were united in marriage before
me, and in my presence, by *Mr. Rev. H. V. Hayes* who is authorized
by the laws of *the United States* to perform such a ceremony.

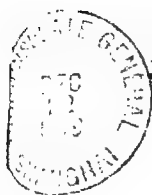
In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of
the Consulate, at *Canton China*, this *twenty-sixth*
day of *November*, A. D. 1879, and of the Independence of the United
States the *104th*.



F. D. Cheshire.

Vice Consul *in charge*

collect all correspondence
relating to this subject C. P. Wood
also Jan 29. 1880



No 95



United States Consulate

Banton December 12. 1879

Mr. Perkins

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

be in cts
7528.
0

Mr. Consul Lincoln's agreement
with the Banton Authorities for
the purchase of gun etc: of
English Manufacturers —
Forwarding copy of agreement
and other documents
having relation thereto, etc:

No 95

United States Consulate

Canton December 12th 1879

Honorable F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

Referring to my despatches Nos
92 and 93 upon the subject of Mr.
Consul Lincoln's agreement with
the Provincial authorities at Canton
for the purchase of guns &c. of
English manufacture and of
my having temporarily suspended
Lii Chün Chiang the Intendant
at this office for taking the official
seal of this Consulate from this
office without my knowledge or
consent and sealing the said
agreement three days after I
had

had assumed charge of this office,
I now have the honor to enclose
herewith the following documents,
viz: —

an enclosure No 1 copy of translation
of agreement referred to, as an
enclosure No 2 copies of correspon-
dence which has passed between
His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton
and the writer, as enclosure
No 3 copies of letters sent by Mr.
Consul Lincoln to the same
official and an enclosure No 4
copies of letters sent by Hui
Shin Chiang - the Interpreter -
to the Shan Hon Chii. —

(Provincial Administrator office.)

I do not think that it is necessary
for me to make any observations
upon

upon the above documents further than to call the Department's attention to the things communications to this office, in enclosure number 2, which show that His Excellency considers the agreement as an official one between this Consulate and the Provincial Authorities and looks to this office to either carry the same into effect or to recover the amount of money paid to Mr. Consul Lincoln; and in my despatch No 852, in same enclosure, the Department will observe the position I have assumed in deferring action in the premises until I receive instructions from my superior officers.

I ought to say that the Provincial
Authorities

authorities, especially the Treasury,
view the action of Mr. Lincoln
and Mr. Teller in an unfavorable
light and do not understand them
being in record of the agreement
in this consulate.

I believe the Department is
aware of charges having been
brought against Mr. Teller
at various times and although
some of them may have been
mere fabrications yet from what
I have seen and heard since I
took charge of this office convince
me beyond doubt that his career
for the past three years has been
very bad and that he has com-
mitted acts which have not
increased the reputation of this
consulate.

consulate in the minds of the
Chinese.

At an interview I had with
the Viceroy a short time since His
Excellency mentioned that he had
been asked to change the Chinese
date in the agreement to the 15th
of October, but declined to do so.

His Excellency refused to disclose
the name of the person making
the request but I heard from
very good authority that it was
the Interpreter. His Excellency
(at the same interview) showed
me a despatch which he had
received from this Consulate
about a Chinese case and which
was written in English in the
handwriting of the Interpreter
and

and signed by Mr. Lencake, the
signature however, may have
been a forgery. On my return
to the consulate I searched the
archives but could not find
any record of the said dispatch
having been written. I found
the Chinese version of the dispatch
however, concealed in the Intelligencer
office after I had suspended him.

I merely mention this case
as another instance of the
Intelligencer's misdeeds and
I may say that there are other
cases of a similar character
which I shall investigate later
on when I have more time.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your

Your obedient servant

T. D. Chubb

Vice Consul in charge

— Enclosures —

1. Copy of translation of agreement in above
2. Copies of correspondence between the Treaty of Canton
and Vice Consul Chubb.
3. Copies of letters sent by Mr. Consul Linsden to
the Treaty of Canton
4. Copies of letters sent by Li Shun Ching
to the Shan Hou Chii

Agreement between Shan Hou Chui (Pro-
vincial Administrative office), the Chi
Chui Chui (Arsenal at Canton) and
the United States Consul Lincoln.

As the fortifications in the Province
of Kwang Tung are in need of addi-
tional supplies of guns the United
States Consul is hereby requested to
make some purchases (while he is) in
England from An Shih Tang
(Messrs Sir William Armstrong & Co
of London). The guns to be bought
are to be those which have been tested
and examined by the British Govern-
ment officials, and bear this fact;
and, that, they are of good material
engraved, or, cast on them. The guns
to be shipped to Canton; the size
and weight of the guns, their calibre,
shells and gun carriages are all to
be the same as per translation of
the manufacturers circular or price
list and to cost the same as speci-
fied in the said circular or price
list as follows:—

1 new style 8 inch rifle bore steel gun
muzzle loading, 11 tons, length
19 feet. cost £ 1,600
1 new style, 8 inch rifle bore.
steel gun breech loading.

11 tons

11 tons, length 19 feet, cost £ 176 0
 2 sets firing instruments
 with iron rails Each set cost 250. 17. 11
 1 wrought iron gun carriage
 with movable iron bed
 cost 735-
 100 shells each weighing 180 lbs
 with 200 grape shot steel, bullets,
 shells, and solid balls as per -
 custom. Each 100 (2) cost 300. 16. 8
 2 sets of 100 rounds of powder
 with balls or shells and brass
 caps Each set cost 357. 9. 8 £ 5913. 8. 6
 2- 6 inch, new style, rifle bore
 muzzle loading steel guns, 4 tons,
 length 12 feet. each cost 615- -
 2- 6 inch, new style rifle bore,
 breech loading steel guns, 4 tons,
 length 12 feet. each cost 675- -
 1 wrought iron gun carriage
 with movable iron bed, cost 450- -
 4 sets of firing instruments
 with iron rails. each set cost 137. 2. 11
 4 sets each 100 shells or balls,
 weighing 70 lbs each with
 other munitions as customary
 each 100 cost 180. 17. 10
 4 sets of 100 rounds of pow-
 der with shells and brass caps
 each set cost 137. 4. - £ 4,850. 19. -
 2 old style 9 inch rifle bore
 12 tons steel guns length 12 feet

12 feet. each £1745-
 4 old style 7 inch rifle bore
 7 tons, steel guns length
 11 feet each 926. 7.194 -

Three amounts making a grand total of £17,958. 7. 6
 at exchange \$5.52 per pound sterling equals
 Mexican dollars 99,130.16 at exchange accord-
 ing to foreign scale 71 equals taels 71,076.32472
 and difference in scale weight " 355.38162

One third to be paid first as 1st installment No. 2369210825
 one third of difference in scale weight " 11846054

1st After the signing of this contract one
 third of the amount the Shan Hou Chii
 will send to the United States Consul
 as bargain money to be calculated at
 exchange \$5.52 per pound sterling, who
 will get a draft on London, and when he
 arrives in England he agrees to go to Sir
 William Armstrong & Co and arrange for
 the purchase of the guns as specified.
 After the agreement for the purchase of
 the guns has been settled, the United
 States Consul will pay the bargain
 money and get Messrs Sir Wm Armstrong
 & Co receipt for same. Three months
 after the signing of this contract, or
 agreement, the United States Consul
 will telegraph (to Canton) so that the
 Shan Hou Chii can send one third
 more of the purchase money (2nd in-
 installment)

statement) to one of the Hong Kong Banks, and get a telegraphic transfer to be sent to him (the United States Consul) who if he finds that, the manufacturers are doing the work properly will pay said amount to them. Should Messrs Sir William Armstrong & Co refuse to undertake the contract then the U.S. Consul will send back the money; but if they consent to supply the guns etc. then their receipts for payments made to them are to be sent to the Shan Hwei Chii.

When the guns etc. are completed and have been thoroughly examined and tried, they are to be packed in boxes and shipped on board a vessel (steamer for China) the expenses of — packing, ^{and} cart hire from the manufactory to the vessel, not to exceed the amount specified in one of the following articles. The amount necessary for this purpose together with the amount necessary to provide for Marine Insurance the United States Consul will inform the Interpreter about who will make the same known to the Shan Hwei Chii; they will pay the amount to the Interpreter who will send same forward in a draft (to England).

The agreement in English with the gun manufactory together with all other
papers.

papers, the United States Consul agrees to send to the Shan Hou Chii for inspection. After the guns and munitions reach Hong Kong and have been thoroughly inspected and taken delivery of by the Chinese Authorities, then the balance of the purchase money will be paid, so that they can convey them to Canton. The guns must be shipped to Hong Kong by the vessel taking freight at the very lowest rate. When the freight is settled the United States Consul will advise the Shan Hou Chii of the amount as per Bill of lading and they will pay the same on taking delivery of the guns etc. at Hong Kong.

2^d. The amounts as specified in the U.S. Consul letter are to be the real and actual cost of the guns, and no brokerage or other expenses are included either in the cost of the guns or freight, packing etc. Therefore to meet the expenses of the Consul's passage home and out to China, the outlay he has incurred in telegraphing for the plan of the guns and enquiring the prices etc. the sum of \$3000 is paid to him - which amount he has received and his receipt given in English for the same which has been placed on record in the archives of the Shan Hou Chii.

3rd. If the size, weight and style of
the guns

the guns, carriages, shells, etc. do not correspond with the plan, and if the guns have not been examined by the British Government officials and certified to as of good manufacture, it is agreed that they are to be returned by the Consul and the money refunded at a monthly rate of interest. In case the (Manufacturers) omit to furnish all of the small sundry articles the United States Consul agrees to see ^{that} the value of same is made good; if not, the amount will be deducted when final payment is made. It is agreed by the contracting parties that the sense expressed in the Chinese text of this contract shall be binding; and that the weights and dimensions shall be according to English calculation.

4th The guns to be purchased, are to be in Hongkong in 8 months from the date of this contract. The Chinese Authorities are to despatch a steamer to convey them to Canton. The expenses of transshipping and coolie hire are to be borne by the English steamer bringing the guns etc. out from England; this expense the Chinese Authorities are not to be called upon to pay.

Should the guns not arrive in ten months from the date of this agreement, the money is to be returned

with

with interest. If the vessel conveying the guns is lost at sea, the consul agrees to recover the amount of insurance on the guns etc. from the underwriters, and a time will then be fixed for another purchase.

5th With reference to the payment of the 2nd installment of $\frac{1}{3}$ as specified above, it is agreed that at the expiration of three months from the date of this contract, a telegram will be sent (by the United States Consul) to the Shan Hou Chii and two weeks after its receipt the said office (Shan Hou Chii) will depute a Weipuan in company with Interpreter Yui who will take the money to Hongkong and then buy, at one of the Banks, a telegraphic transfer to be immediately sent by wire to London. No delay will be allowed so as to prevent any complaints on the part of the manufacturers.

6th It is agreed that all the guns that are to be purchased under this contract, shall be examined by the British Government officials and that a certificate shall be obtained from them to effect that the guns are all of good manufacture; that they are perfectly smooth and well polished and that they are of new manufacture
and

and entirely free from cracks and flaws. If the guns are found to be old ones, badly cast, cracked and defective the Chinese Government (Provincial Authorities) will not take them and the money paid on account with interest added must be refunded by the manufacturers.

7th It is agreed that a sum of about 30^{ps} (not more than 40^{ps}) will be allowed to defray the expenses of packing boxes and shipping (cart hire) from the gun manufactory to the steamer (which is to convey the guns etc. to China) as specified in the U.S. Consul's letter to the Chinese Authorities. This sum is allowed in addition to the amount to be paid for the guns etc. as stipulated, and to be calculated at exchange \$5⁵² per £ sterling.

8th The guns shall be paid for according to the translated copy of the manufacturer's circular or price list. If there is any cheating or false charges made on the part of the deputed officers a fine of double the amount of the false charge will be imposed.

9th On reference to the manufacturer's circular it is stated therein that 90 pounds of powder are required to fire
an 8 inch

an 8 inch gun and that the quantity is lessened in proportion to the size of the gun; but there is no mention made about the quantity of powder put into shells. The quantity supplied however must be the same as is customary at the manufacturer and whatever amount is furnished the same must be delivered as per invoice accompanying the guns.
10th Neither of the contracting parties are allowed to do, or, expect more than what is stipulated in this contract or agreement which is written in duplicate each party keeping a copy as proof.

Sealed with the Provincial Treasurer's official seal, the Chi Chi Chii (Canton Arsenal) official seal, and the official seal of the United States Consulate; also signed:—

H. P. Lincoln October 15. 1879

Dated Kwang Hsii 5th year, 9th moon, 7th day per Chinese calendar (October 21st 1879) and according to English Calendar October 23. 1879.

Translated by
T. D. Chubb.

Copy

1539

United States Consulate
Canton November 22nd 1879To His Excellency Liu
Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on yesterday I called on Messrs Chung and Chen, Shan Hsu Chii Weiguans for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain reports which I had lately heard about Mr. Yui, Interpreter at this office, using the official seal (Chinese) without my knowledge were true or not. To my great surprise I found out that such was the case and I must now lay the matter before Your Excellency officially.

While I was at the Shan Hsu Chii yesterday, I saw an agreement made between the said office and ~~the~~ Consul Lincoln which was stamped (sealed) with two Chinese official seals and the Chinese official seal of this Consulate, on the 7th day of the 9th moon, - October 21st - 1879. three days after I had taken over charge of this office.

Messrs. Chung and Chen informed me that Mr. Yui, the Interpreter, upon the 21st of October (9th moon, 7th day) brought to their office (Shan Hsu Chii) two papers (blank) and also

the seal

the seal of this Consulate (official) - when the agreement was written by a Chinaman employed for the purpose by Mr Yui who, afterwards affixed the seal of this Consulate to it. I thoroughly examined the agreement and saw that it bore the signature of Mr Lincoln, unofficially, and dated October 15th 1879, - not the 21st, and I was informed by Wepstching and Chen that Mr Lincoln had signed the papers (before they were filled up) on the 15th of October.

I must inform Your Excellency that I was wholly unaware of Mr Yui using the official seal of this Consulate on the 21st of October and did not believe he would dare commit so grave an offence; further that there is no record of the agreement in the archives of this Consulate.

I shall inform the Department of State at Washington and H. E. the United States Minister of Mr Yui's action.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will send me a reply to this despatch

I have the honor etc.
(signed) F. D. Cheshire
U. S. Vice Consul in charge

Liu, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces and with sends a communication in reply to the United States Acting Consul.

Upon the 23rd November the Viceroy received the Acting Consul's despatch - N^o 839 (here quotes the despatch in full)

With reference to the question of the purchase of guns, during the 6th moon (Chinese) the Viceroy in conjunction with the Governor of Kwang Tung instructed the officers of the Shan Hwa Chii and the Chi Chi Chii to consult with Consul Lincoln about the matter and to request him to make some purchases for the Provincial Authorities.

As war materials are important articles (and the purchase of them) involves the expenditure of several tens of thousands of taels (the Chinese Authorities) as a matter of course could not but enter into a contract for same.

The price to be paid for the guns, and the terms and stipulations in the contract, were arranged and settled between the officers of the Shan Hwa Chii, Chi Chi Chii, Consul Lincoln and Interpreter Hui. The Viceroy would state, however, that, the officers of the said boards had not reported to him the date the payment of money was made to Consul Lincoln and the date the contract was drawn up and written.

As the matter of purchase of guns ^{submitted}

entrusted to Consul Lincoln to carry out, is an official one and a contract having been entered into, after Consul Lincoln handed over charge to the Acting Consul, it would seem to the Viceroy that, he could borrow the use of the seal of his own office, but he should certainly have informed the Acting Consul of it. The Chinese Authorities, however, are not fully aware whether the law of the United States permit this (the borrowing of official seals) or not, and if it does, whether it is necessary to make the fact known to the official the seal is borrowed from, and it is a question which it would not be convenient for the Chinese officials to enquire about; further as to who had charge of the official seal of the United States Consulate, and how the Interpreter could use it privately and without authority, this would be a question much more difficult for them to make enquiries about.

Again as to the signature in the contract, the Chinese officials only looked to see if there was one in English and they did not enquire whether it was an official one or a private one; this has always been the case when the Chinese Authorities have entered into agreement for the purchase of guns.

The Viceroy having received the Acting Consul's despatch, has instructed the Shan

the Shan Hsue Shih and Shi Shi Shih to report
to him all the circumstances in connection
with the settlement of the price agreed upon
to be paid for the guns the terms and
stipulations in the contract the month
and day and where it was written, and
full particulars concerning the use of the
consulate seal, now as in duty bound,
send this communication in reply to
the Acting United States Consul.

With compliments

A necessary communication
Kwang Hsue 5th year, 10th moon, 11th day
November 24th 1879

Copy

(
816

United States Consulate
Canton November 24th 1879

To His Excellency Liu
Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces
Canton

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have this day temporarily suspended Mr. Chen Shiang the Interpreter of this Consulate for having without my knowledge, used the Chinese official seal of this Consulate on the 7th day 9th moon, of the 5th year of Kwang Hui (October 21st 1879) at the office of Shan Hui Chui in sealing an agreement made by ^{my} Consul Lincoln for the purchase of guns for the Chinese Authorities which I knew nothing about.

The offence which Mr. Chen has committed is a very serious one and I shall communicate the matter to the Department of State and to the United States Minister at Peking and await their instructions as to further action to be taken.

I beg that your Excellency will inform your subordinates of my action and also beg that you will furnish me with a copy of the agreement and any letters Mr. Chen may have written on the subject.

I have the honor etc. etc.

(signed) F. D. Chesler

U. S. Vice Consul in Charge

Lui, Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces
herewith sends a communication in reply
to the United States Vice Consul in charge

Upon the 24th of November the Viceroy
received the Acting Consul's despatch
179 846 (here quotes despatch in full)

The Viceroy would observe that, having
at this time under consideration, the
defenses on the coast of the Province of
Kwang Tung, the purchase of guns is a
matter of the greatest importance; hence
the Shan Hou Lohi and the Lhi Lhi
Lohi consulted with Consul Lincoln and
requested him to make some purchases;
a contract was written and sealed with
the official seal of the United States
Consulate.

Now having received the Acting
Consul's communications, in reference to
the Interpreter using the official seal
of the United States Consulate (in seal-
ing the agreement) without authority
and of his suspension (temporarily), the
Viceroy would state that, as the Inter-
preter held office under the United
States Government, the Chinese Au-
thorities (at Canton) were not in a posi-
tion to know whether he had used
the seal without authority or not;
and as to the question whether he
(the Interpreter) ought to be suspended
(temporarily) or not is one which does
not concern him (the Viceroy.) But
as

as Liu Chien Chiang held the office of
 Interpreter (at the United States Consulate)
 and was on the staff at the time the
 matter of the purchase of the guns was
 arranged, and, as the first installment
 of money and the amount (of \$3000) for
 expenses, were paid to Consul Lincoln
 through him, and as he has now been
 suspended (temporarily) and not know-
 ing whether Consul Lincoln will re-
 turn to his post or not, the Viceroy
 would therefore like to know whether
 a new contract ought to be entered
 into (between the Acting Consul and
 the Provincial Authorities) or whether
 the (old) original one (between Consul
 Lincoln) is to remain in force; in which case
 (the Chinese Authorities) would like to know
 if the Acting Consul will receive the 2nd
 installment of money and transmit the
 same (to England)

If it is not convenient for the
 United States Consulate to do this, then
 the 1st installment and the amount
 for expenses of passage money, etc. should
 be recovered by the Acting Consul. This
 matter of agreement is one which has
 been entrusted to the United States
 Consulate to execute and now as the
 Acting Consul has charge of the office
 as a matter of course he is in a position
 and has the power (is able) to un-
 dertake the management of it.

The Viceroy having received the
 Acting

Acting Consul's despatch, has instructed
 the Khan Hsu Chii and the Chii Chii
 Chii to forward to him a copy of the
 contract and copies of all the letters
 having relation thereto, which he
 will forward to the United States
 Consulate on receipt of same, now
 sends this communication in reply,
 requesting the acting Consul to send
 him a communication in reply an-
 swering all of the above questions
 With Compliments.

A necessary communication
 Kwang Tsei 5th year, 10th moon, 14th day
 November 27th 1879

No 852

— Copies —

United States Consulate
Canton November 28th 1879

To His Excellency Lin
Tsiang of the Two Kwang Provinces
Canton

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive
Your Excellency's despatch of 27 instant
in reference to the conflict between
Mr. Consul Lincolton and the Shan
Koukshio and the Shi Shi Shi for
the purchase of guns, the contents
of which I have duly perused.

I beg to inform Your Excellency
that I cannot take any action
in the premises until I hear
from my superior officers.

I have the honor to:

< signed > F. D. Chetwin

This Consul in charge

Copy

Mr Lincoln to H. E. the Viceroy. a note

Received 15th October 1879.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that Mr Shih, expectant Taotai called at my office this morning and informed me that the Provincial Treasurer had written to him to have added in the contract some additional items which request I complied with.

As I intend to leave Canton tomorrow morning my time here is limited so I feel bound to yield to the request in order to remove any suspicions the officers of the Shan Hou Chui and Chi Chi Chui might have.

As to Your Excellency's present of \$3000 for my passage money, and for which I am obliged for, the Provincial Treasurer stated in his note that it was only necessary for me to give a receipt for the amount in English and that there was no need to write an official despatch acknowledging receipt for same. In compliance with said request I now send a receipt for the money which I beg Your Excellency will forward to the Shan Hou Chui, at the same time, also beg that Your Excellency will instruct the said office to send the money (1st installment) as per stipulation

speculations in contract to me at once so
that I may receipt for same with my
stamp. I hope that Your Excellency
will instruct the officers of the Shan Tsu
Loh not to be too particular in the mat-
ter of this contract so that I may not
be prevented from carrying out Your
commission.

With Compliments

My name is given on a separate paper.

Copy.

Mr Lincoln to H. E. the Viceroy & note

Received October 16th 1879

I beg to inform Your Excellency that last evening after dark the Interpreter returned to my office in company with a Weigian from the Shan Hsin Chai who brought the sum of \$3000 to pay my passage both ways (home and out to China) in connection with the purchase of the guns. The said officer informed me that he had been instructed by the Provincial Treasurer to say that with reference to the stipulations in the contract that the guns were to be paid for in three installments, the first and second would be paid as stated or agreed upon, but it would be necessary to wait until the guns had arrived (in China) before paying the balance of the purchase money (3rd installment). As to the order of payments Your Excellency is aware of my views on this point as I instructed the Interpreter some time ago to petition Your Excellency and to thoroughly explain the matter.

Now when the Provincial Treasurer again bringing up this difficult question I very ^{much} regret that I cannot discuss it with him on account of being very much pressed for time.

Yours

Your Excellency having entrusted me with the execution of this commission, although I receive very little benefit from it, yet I may say that I cannot express my gratitude to you all the same. It is not that I do not desire to exert myself to meet the wishes of all the officials concerned in the matter, but it is the established rule of the gun manufacturers that payment must be made in the order and time stated or proposed. The manufacturers circular has been returned to me and Your Excellency can see it at any time. The proposition is not my own.

As to the Provincial Treasurer's remarks that formerly guns were purchased and paid for after their arrival, he does not seem to consider that purchases made under those conditions were executed by merchants who made advances for the Chinese and when the guns (purchased) were taken delivery of they were paid for with interest added; this gave the merchants a profit which was gratifying to them. The present case is different; I have merely undertaken (the execution of the commission) under obligations to Your Excellency and my means are not sufficient to make advances; further I could not do so (if I wished to) on

account

to oblige

account of the gun manufactory being in England.

Having reached the present moment (on my eve of departure) I would certainly do all in my power to comply (with the Provincial Treasurer's request) if it was not an extremely difficult one to be carried out, (but I cannot) hence there is no alternative but to adhere to the contract as formerly drafted which is in order. It can be stipulated in the contract however, that, when I arrive in England I will undertake to do what I can to induce the gun manufacturers to agree to this mode of payment and if they do so, well and good for both parties, but if they refuse to fill the order under those conditions then payment (of third installment) must be made as ^{per} stipulation in contract (in the draft); thus I can carry out Your Excellency's commission.

With compliments

My name is given on a separate paper.

Postscript

I am very grateful to Your Excellency for the confidence thus reposed in me, in entrusting this affair to my care, which has not only impressed me so that I shall not forget your
kindness

kindness, I must say that I cannot express my thanks.

As I cannot stop here any longer I may mention that I have explained to the Interpreter what articles I can, and what articles I cannot, agree to, besides I have given him blank papers duly signed and sealed for the contract if settled to be written on, and if all the articles proposed by the Shan Hou Chii and Chii Chii Chii are such that I can carry out, to settle the matter for me. If the contract is agreed upon and settled I beg that Your Excellency will issue instructions to have the money (1st installment) handed to the Interpreter to bring same to Hong Kong as the steamer (I am to leave by, sails on either 4th or 5th 18th or 19th of October.

I also hope that Your Excellency will instruct the officers of the Shan Hou Chii to be more liberal in their views in this matter in order that I may do myself the honor of executing the order.

Good bye.

Copy of letter sent to Mr Shan Kou Chiu
from Yee Chin Chiang.

Being too late to send the money to Hongkong
through a bank here it is necessary for me
to take it down myself, therefore I beg
that you will deputize an officer with some
soldiers taking the same to the steamer
"Towan" where I will be to receive it.

I have to acknowledge the receipt
of the boxes of silver as forwarded.

I beg to inform you that I returned
from Hongkong yesterday and am
sorry that I have not (as yet) paid
you a visit. I send you herewith
the boxes - eleven in all - which the
money was packed in and the locker
belonging to same; also take 76.⁴/₁₀
of local silver which I hope you
will exchange for good silver and
send same to ^{me} by my servant.

I beg to inform you that I called
to pay my respects on the Taming
yesterday and tendered His Excellency
Mr. Haindun receipt for the money, but
H.E. told me to take to your office
Shan Kou Chiu - and in compliance
with his wishes I now send it hoping
you will receive it.

A.B. The above letter can not dated in Chinese.
Y. Chin Chiang

ack ^{recd April 1. 1880} *derwood*

No 96



United States Consulate

Canton January 5. 1880

Mr. Blaine



to the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

*Mr. Lincolns agreement with
Canton authorities for the
purchase of gum etc. - Enclosing
copies of the receipts for mums
mums.*

No 96

United States Consulate

Canton January 5th 1880

Honorable Charles Taylor

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith
copies of two receipts given by Mr. Lindeu
for monies received on account of
the contract made between him
and the Chinese authorities for
the purchase of guns etc: in England.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
T. S. Church

This Consul in charge

— Enclosure —

1. Copies of receipts as above

Copy

Canton October 15th 1879

Received from H. E. the Viceroy the sum of three thousand (\$3000) Dollars in full for expense of telegraphing and assistance rendered in connection with the purchase of ordinance from Sir Wm G. Armstrong of London
(signed) C. P. Lincoln

Copy

Received Hong Kong October 22^d 1879 of His Excellency Liu Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, Canton the sum of £5,986-2-6 @ \$5⁵² per £ to be used in the purchase of ordinance &c. as per agreement of date 15th October 1879
(signed) C. P. Lincoln

United States Consulate
Canton January 5, 1880

F. D. Chesters

Tribunal in Charge



Recd. Apr 11. 1880

Mr Hood

No. 97

United States Consulate

Canton January 5. 1880

Mr. Sherman

to the Department of State

Washington D.C.

Subject

Official Returns for quarter
Ended December 31st - 1879.

No 97

United States Consulate

Canton January 5th 1880

Honorable Charles Taylor

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit
herewith the Returns of the business
of this Consulate for the quarter
ended December 31st 1879.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. S. Chen

Vin. Board in charge

Enclosures —

1. Digest of Chinese book

2. Register of official letters received

3. do do do sent

4. Arrivals and departures of American vessels

note

He

do

of



No 98

United States Consulate

Canton January 7th 1880

Mr. Burlingame

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Annual
Returns for 1879

No 98

United States Consulate

Canton January 7th 1880

Honorable Charles Taylor

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you
enclosed the annual returns of
this Consulate for the year 1879
to wit:—

Names of persons employed at the Consulate
Aggregate of fees received—

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

F B Churchin

This consular in charge

Enclosures

1 and 2 as above

Mr. Hood

Acted
Jan 11, 1880

United States Consulate
Canton January 7th 1880

Mr. Chestnut

To the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting official Returns
of Canton Consular Agency
for quarter ending December 31. 1879



No 99 United States Consulate
Canton January 7th 1880
Honorable Charles Fayson
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir: ~

I have the honor to hand you
Enclosed the official Returns of
the Levant Consular Agency
for quarter ending December 31. 1879

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. S. Christie.

His Consul in Charge

Enclosures

1. Register of official letters received per
2. do do do sent do
3. Arrivals and departures of American vessels
4. Return of India wages and on hand *done by J. S. C.*



new aff

Mr Hood

United States Consulate
Canton January 8th 1880

Mr. Bushner

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Rent and
Miscellaneous expenses account
for quarter ending 31 December
1879

No 100. United States Consulate
Canton January 8th 1880
Honorable Charles Payson
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir: ~

I have the honor to hand you
Enclosed my rent and miscellaneous
expenses account for quarter ending
December 31st 1879, and vouchers
to sustain same, against which
I have this day drawn my draft
at fifteen days sight on the Honorable
Secretary of State favor of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation
for \$285.⁵⁸ @ exchange 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ~
equivalent of \$305.⁴³

Trusting the same will reach
the Department safely, be found
in order and my draft duly honored

I have the honor to be
Sir

Sir
Your obedient servant
T. D. Sullivan.
Tins bound in charge

— Enclosures —

1. Account for Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses with vouchers.

[Signature]

Bureau of Accts

Accts App. 1. 1880



No 101

United States Consulate

London January 13. 1880



Mr. Chairman

To the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Account for rent and miscellaneous
expenses for quarter ended Dec 31. 1879 -
Explains why the amount of \$9.65
was expended for taking down and
putting up flagstaff.

Wm

No 101

United States Consulate

Canton January 13th 1880

Honorable Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir: —

In my account for rent and miscellaneous expenses for the past quarter there appears an item of expenditure of \$9.⁶⁵ for "taking down and putting up flagstaff etc" which I omitted to explain in my despatch No 100 accompanying the account and as the Department may require an explanation I now beg leave to state that the amount had to be expended on account of it being necessary to rent another building for the Consulate.

Shao

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
T. K. Churchill.
Vice Consul in charge

File under Canton
to the Hon. Sec. of State
for the Hon. Sec. of State
for the Hon. Sec. of State
for the Hon. Sec. of State
for the Hon. Sec. of State

C. J. Lubbock



to the Hon. Sec. of State

Canton

on Jan. 14, 1880

to

Department of State

Subject

Reply to Department
dispatch of 12th Jan. 1880

Washington D.C.
No. Jan'y 16th 1880.

Hon. C. H. T. Fayson
3rd Dist. Judge of Pa.,
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have had the honor
to receive your dispatch
of 15th inst. and inclosing
copies of correspondence
from Acting Vice Consul,
Cheshier at present in
charge of the U.S. Con-
sulate at Canton, and
also to the temporary
suspension of the dis-
patch at that Consulate
on a charge of having with-
out authority affixed the
Chinese Consular seal,
to an agreement entered
into between the Chinese
Provincial Authorities

at that

at that point and myself
for the purchase of a quan-
tity of ordnance.

I therefore to your re-
quest I have the honor
to make the following
statements regarding the
matter.

Soon after my arrival in
China we learned that
through the influence of my
consular colleagues the
purchase of vessels of war,
ordnance, small arms &c
had been made by or through
them for the Chinese authorities.
This I requested, & to the
Viceroy to apply to one who
he contemplated making
such purchases, stating I
understood he had never
indicated the execution
of such orders to Americans
& that the production of such
articles in the U.S. was con-
sidered

conditions equal if not su-
perior to those of other
countries.

On learning of my
intended departure for
the U.S. he refused to ac-
cept any contribution and
requested me to telegraph
for price lists of arm-
strong ordnance as he
desired the price list
from the manufacturer
and was unable to procure
them without the assistance
of a foreigner. I com-
plied with his request
receiving the price list
a few days prior to
my departure.

On examination of the
prices given (I & others)
they were at least 30% less
than had been paid
for purchases made through
others and requested me

to execute my order amounting
 to about £18,000 while in
 London he could have
 and proposed extracting
 the funds for full amount,
 to my care. I promised
 to execute the order provided
 I had the sanction of the
 Department to do so. I also
 advised him that I did
 not expect any commission
 or remuneration for my
 service, and that half
 of the amount the order was
 required as first payment.
 Some of the other consuls
 on hearing of the intended
 purchase, applied for the
 order and secured the influ-
 ence of some of the subordi-
 nate Chinese officials to
 aid them. The Viceroys
 Liou and Kwei and his dele-
 gation to extract the
 order full amount of
 purchase

purchases money to me. His
 subordinates objected unless
 I would make a written
 agreement. This I consented
 to do at the special request
 of the Treasury, with the clear
 understanding that, though
 it was an unofficial
 matter I could not execute
 the order without first ob-
 taining the order of the
 State Department, failing
 to obtain this I was to hand
 for the order to a member of
 a banking firm, resident
 in London.

On reaching London &
 finding that to visit this
 U.S. to secure the Depart-
 ment's approval, & return
 would interfere with the
 business necessitating my
 requesting leave of absence,
 I transferred to the party
 mentioned the order with
 agreement.

agreement and paid 2.80
have been handed behind
Sir William. even though
for 5,086.26 that I might
forward to the Treasury & take
up my receipts for that amount
It is stated by Mr.
Whiskie the agreement
was signed but officially
and in blank.

A rough draft of the
agreement (in Chinese)
was submitted to me on
the evening of the 15th Oct.

As I was to leave
Canton on the morning
of the 16th I signed a statement
the agreement was blank)
that the rough draft
agreed on might be written
over my signature and
forwarded by mail if
not prepared in time
to reach me before sailing
from Hong Kong.

W. H. P.

It being clear & undeniable
to be an unofficial trans-
action, the agreement was
signed, unofficially (Nov³
Involved 15th Decr 1879)
The Chinese seal of the
was not affixed, either in
my presence or by my di-
rection. Why, then, the
Interpreter should have
affixed it, I do not under-
stand unless induced,
by the Vicary to do so
to quiet the clamor of
some of his subordinates,
who complained and were
jealous of the Vicary's intim-
acy and friendship with
a confidence man, and
particularly those in en-
trusting me with so large
a sum of money without
security.

The view of all the
parties and my personal

transac.

knowledge of the peculiarities
of the Chinese character
and their dealings in such
matters, I would request,
that if the Interpreter be
not at once reinstated,
his temporary suspension
be left in the hands
of my officers, until
further reports on the
subject.

On applying for leave
of absence I requested the
the Legation & Consulate
to approve my nomination
of Mr. J. B. Cunningham as
acting Vice Consul in charge
during my temporary absence.

The Minister & Consul
General being personally
acquainted with Mr. Cum-
mings & holding him
in high esteem, & antici-
pated their approval &
introduced him to His

Excellency

Excellent of the Vicar as the
one to be left in charge.

The Honorable General appeared
but the Minister declined
on the ground that he
was engaged in business
& was not in our Consular
Service and suggested
the name of Mr. Cheshire.

Although not personally
acquainted with him I
accepted the Minister's
suggestion and communi-
cated with Mr. Cheshire,
at once requesting him
to accept my proposition,
by wire, which he did, he
making me no mention
on the eve of my departure.

The matter of agreement
between myself & Vicar
being unofficial & in do-
mestic interest Mr. Cheshire
I made no mention of it
to him. I am now

J. C.

8

fully persuaded that his
actions on the premises
is quite unreasonable
and unnecessary. I am
such in form that
he has attempted to
create feelings of distrust
in the minds of the
Mayor & other Wahing
officials, by telling them
that the money entrusted
to my care was unsafe
& urging them to pay
the 2nd installment into
his, Mr. Chestnut, hands
that it might be secure.

Believing as I do, that
action is prompted solely
by animosity and a hope
to promote his own inter-
ests by injuring me.
I decline to withdraw my
consent to his continuing
in charge of the consulate
during my temporary absence.

/ s/ A.

As I am unwilling to be
responsible for the acts
of one who without cause
seems so ready to mislead,
me in matters with the
State Department, my
constituents there, & the
Chinese officials, with
whom I have been one in
former & friendly terms.

In view of these
facts I respectfully re-
quest the Department to
direct Consul General
to Williams of Swatow
to assume temporary charge
of the consulate, until
my return & resumption
of my official duties.

Regarding the
\$3000. referred to, I have
to say it was a voluntary
offer on the part of the
Treasury to pay necessary
expenses in executing the
order

order, and to procure persons
 lists, models and samples
 of Torpedoes, torpedo-boats
 a small amount of American
 manufactures, which I
 engaged to procure, pro-
 vided I had the sanction
 of the Department, and
 I have now the honor to
 request the same.

Including the foregoing
 explanations and requests
 all meet the approval
 of the Department.

I have the honor to be
 Sir,

Yours obedient servant
 C. F. Lincoln,
 U. S. Consul.

Bureau of Accts

Albion



United States Consulate
Canton January 26. 1880
U.S. Vice Consul
to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Salary of Official Interpreter at
Customs Agency - forwarding
account duly supported with
vouchers and advising Department
of my having drawn against same.

No 102 United States Consulate
 Canton January 26th 1880
 Honorable Charles Faxon
 Third Assistant Secretary of State
 Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you enclosed my account for salary of official interpreter at the American Agency for quarter ending December 31st 1879, with vouchers to sustain same, against which I have drawn my draft, dated 20th January at fifteen days sight on the Honorable Secretary of State favor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for \$118.⁰⁰ @ 94½% equivalent of \$125.⁰⁰.

Trusting the same will reach the Department as found in order and draft duly honored.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

F. S. Cheshire.

Tin bound in charge

Enclosures —

1. Account for salary of official interpreter at American Consulate Agency with vouchers.

X
 J. S. X
 J. S. X

Ask

1880
Apr 1

W. Wood



No 103



United States Consulate

Canton January 26. 1880

Memorandum to the Council

to the Department of State

Washington DC

Subject

Li Chen Shiang salary for fourth
quarter 1879. Explain the reason
why the account has not been
made up and draft drawn.

No 103 United States Consulate
Canton January 26. 1880
Honorable Charles Taylor
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that, as Mr. Chi Chiang has not signed vouchers for the salary due him for last quarter, I am unable to make up the account and draw my draft for same.

Mr. Chi is at present in Hongkong and has promised on his return to Canton, to sign the necessary vouchers.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

F. B. Perkins.

Vice Consul in Charge



ack - Instance to prep C.P. ^{Feb 17, 1880} the Prof C.F.
April 3
Mood

No 104 United States Consulate
Canton February 16th 1880



Shanghai U.S. Consulate
to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Review of the
Canton Silk Trade for
the years 1879 and 1880.

No 104 United States Consulate
Canton February 16th 1880
Honorable Charles Taylor
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand
you enclosed a Review of the
Canton Lark Trade for the
years 1879 and 1880 which
may be of interest to the
Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours obedient servant
J. A. Buchanan.

Your Consul in charge

— Enclosure —

1. Review of the Canton Lark Trade as above



Review of the Canton Silk Trade
for the season 1879 and 1880

The season which is about closing is in many respects an interesting one in the annals of the silk trade.

Unlike most other articles of produce the rise in value has been very small and it would seem that manufacturers taught by the disastrous lessons of the speculative movement in 1876, have carefully studied the wants of consumption and have thus escaped the enormous losses which must have resulted had they followed the abortive attempts at speculation which occasionally manifested themselves in the principal European and American markets.

During the season under review the silk trade of Canton has been a most active one and prices for the article have fluctuated in sympathy with the changing markets which have ruled in London, or

the

the Continent and in America.

Business commenced here at the end of May last and early purchases were made on a basis of \$38.00 @ \$38.50 per fucul for No 4 Rubber. Unfortunately news arrived most inopportunistically of the very severe weather prevailing in Europe and that much anxiety was expressed as to the outcome of the Italian and French crops, which had the effect of at once exciting the market here and prices advanced \$100. per fucul within a fortnight. Subsequent news advised a falling off in the demand at home and by the middle of June a decline of \$50. per fucul from the highest point had been established. Since then business has been of a spasmodic nature and prices have been regulated by the fitful surts which have from time to time taken place on the other side. The lowest point touched here was in the month of October when prices were on a level with those ruling at the opening of the market.

With

With reference particularly to Re-milled silk for the American market the most striking feature is the largely increasing export as will be shown by the figures below. The demand has, for the greater part, been upon thread of middling and common grades. While fine and finest qualities have been comparatively neglected. What used to be known as "Re-milled Cotingoon" is now out of fashion and even finest bucklow has only been wanted in limited quantity. To supply the increased demand for Cutchuck and bucklow silks the nations have had recourse to making slatters which appear to serve the purpose of other distinct silks — although the true Cutchuck ~~and~~ bucklow is preferable when obtainable.

It may be interesting to point out a few of the features in the silk trade during the season under review which have differed materially from those of preceding seasons.

Consumption. Fashion has throughout the year ruled in favour of mixed —
silk

silk and woollen goods, so that fortunately in a year of ascertained dearth, the actual requirements of European manufacturers have been sufficiently fed with the larger export from the East, which producers were stimulated to produce with the very reasonable hope of obtaining good prices. To producers and dealers however, it is feared loss must have accrued for the prices which were hoped for when the excitement incident on the failure of the European crops was known, must have induced them to base their operations on prices which were never afterwards attained.

European Export. Up to date the export has been about 12,100 bales against previous season 9,140 "

showing an increase of about 25%.

It is said that 700 @ 1,000 bales are engaged to go forward, if wanted, before the season closes about six weeks hence.

American Export. Nearly 9,000 bales have been shipped against 5,800 bales in 1878 and 1879 and
3,800

3800 boms in 1877 and 1878. It is probable that, at least, 1000 boms will be available for export during the remainder of the present season. Manufactures of silk in America would thus appear to have developed with great rapidity, but I have no statistics at hand to prove this statement.

Conditions of the silk. - Has been bad throughout. It is so thoroughly damped in the districts where it is prepared that the Canton dealers would lose considerably if it were properly dried. The consequence is that much silk has been damp packed this season and heavy losses in weight must have occurred in consequence, not to mention the losses from deterioration and mildew which very frequently are made on silk packed in this manner.

Prices: silk. - There has been a brisk demand throughout the season and it has constantly advanced in a much greater ratio than the clean spun thread. The facilities
which

which machinery now affords for preparing such silk and spinning it then cleaned into an inferior thread extremely useful for the manufacture of mixed goods, etc. the main account for the maintained demand for this silk throughout the year. Export 8,343 bales against 7,393 bales in 1878/1879 and 5,064 bales in 1877/1878.

J. D. Chubb.

Free Consul in charge

United States Consulate,
Canton February 16th 1880

"Cautious"

file in Hood.

338 435
COLD WATER MICH. FEBY EIGHTEENTH.

HON. JNO. HAY. STATE DEPT. WASHINGTON DC.

HAVE ENGAGED PASSAGE FOR GALIC FOR TWENTY

EIGHTH INTENDED LEAVING TONIGHT IF PRESENCE

IN WASHINGTON NECESSARY WILL COME. ANSWER.

G. P. LINCOLN.

Canton file McHood.

300 520
COLD WATER MICH. FEB. XIXTH. HON. JOHN HAY.

STATE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON DC.

WILL BE IN WASHINGTON TUESDAY NEXT FURTHER

EXPLANATIONS WITH PLEASURE. CP. LINCOLN.

Canton

Read to the Secretary
by Mr. Lincoln -

File

Washington DC

26th February 1880

C. P. Lincoln

US Consul, Canton
St. State Department
Washington
DC

Subject

Statement relative to
purchase of ordnance for Chinese
authorities

Washington D.C.
20th Aug 1890

Hon. Wm. H. Evarts
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

In response to your verbal inquiry on
further explanation regarding agreement
for purchase of Ordnance for Chinese Armies
at Canton, I have the honor to
make the following supplementary statement—

The agreement was not considered
either by the Authorities or any of us as an
official one, notwithstanding the subse-
quent statements of H. E. the Viceroy &
the attempt of Mr. Cheong to make it so
appear in his translation of the
agreement.

This is conclusively shown by the
following facts.

1st—All the correspondence had on the
subject between the Viceroy and myself
was by personal or private notes in
Chinese—while if Official, it would
have been in both English & Chinese
and in Official form (not notes). An

a second visit would have been made in the Consulate -

2nd - The contract as stated by Mr. Cheshire was signed - unofficially (C. P. Lincoln, 15th Sept, 1879)

3rd - The receipts for money entrusted to me in connection with the matter, were simply personal receipts, signed unofficially - If it had been considered by the Authorities as an official transaction they would have been stamped in regulating with following forms and practice with which they are so familiar in all official matters between the Consulate and themselves -

4th - The Murray says in his answer to Mr. Cheshire No 899 - P. 5 - "Again as to the signature in the Contract the Officials did only scatch to see if there was one in English and did not enquire whether it was an official one or private one"

5th - If they considered it an official matter they would have been as I know from long experience, most particular that the agreement be officially signed and sealed.

6th - If Official, the Authorities would have discussed the matter with Mr. Cheshire on that

his arrival (8 facts) but on the contrary no mention of it is made by them — until Mr. Chalm is informed as he says, by a British Officer, and then more the numerous British Officers making enquiries regarding it and see as he thinks, an opportunity of promoting his own interests by informing mine. — The following extract from a letter recently received, and from a gentleman long resident in Canton bears on the point:

"It was quite evident from the fact that
 "Chalm had determined on suspending
 "the Interpreter for some reason & I speak
 "thought himself lucky in finding so good
 "a one and in spending an opportunity
 "of seeing him by calling on the
 "Thames and why Official he could
 "drag into the business — for days the
 "foreign Settlement was quite gay with
 "calls by Mandarins of different ranks
 "with & without gongs and drums
 "all quite glad the young point is
 "part — Happier is at the bottom of all
 "this — he and Chalm are as thick as
 "thimble — Happier is a missionary who
 "at one time I had before me for con-
 "sulting with the British with out submitting
 "this

in communication to the Consul as provided by
Consular Regulations. His letter was
in the handwriting of a native who had been
imprisoned by the Authorities - and he
convinced the idea in their that he was the
interpreter of the U.S. Consulate, a position
he once filled some years since. He con-
sidered of my action he has no very pro-
nounced opinion. For me although he joined in signing
a unanimous request of the American
residents there that I be retained at
Consul at Shanghai. - "Cheshire said the
" thing he had better not pay the 2nd
" installment down & the 4th installment
" suggested to the Treasury mind, that he
" had no security for his 80,000\$. This
" is a new light it seems to me to be
" leading up a business in before the
" Chinese officials. What it all arises
" from, I put down to it - an
" desire on Cheshire's part to squeeze out
" to the point he has troubled with the
" 2nd to happen natural result. -"

The agreement in Chinese as signed was
read to me in Hong Kong a few moments
prior to my departure and I left it
with an American gentleman there to
translate and forward to me for signing.

it in London: it is the first copy
in English I had seen - The following
is a true copy of same and when com-
pared with the forced & erroneous trans-
lation made and submitted by Mr. Chuan
I will not appear to have that official
correction sought to be shown in the
other. It will be observed that in my in-
stance, I am referred to as Mr. Lincoln and
not as "The United States Consul" - I also
desire to call your attention to the difference
in the phonology of paragraph 2 - other
translations -

"Memo of translation of Contract entered
into between the Chinese Authorities of Canton
and Mr. C. P. Lincoln - (Consul for the United
States) at same port. —

"The Authorities agree to pay one third (1/3) of
the amount of money for the purchase of
a quantity of gunpowder in England at the
rate of dollars five and cents fifty two 52/100
per one pound sterling (say £1) and hand
it over to Mr. Lincoln so that he in
turn may hand it over to the American
Manufacturing Co. against the purchase of
and delivery of such gunpowder as described
in the photos submitted by him and approved

on the part of the Authorities - Mr Lincoln will
 obtain from the said Manufacturers a
 receipt in the quarter referred to above in
 which they find themselves to complete the
 Contract entered into with Mr Lincoln
 in the season of the year & within the
 time specified.

The second installment or second
 third of the Contract money, will be made
 to be paid by the Authorities into a Bank in
 payment to the Credit of Mr Lincoln upon
 the receipt of a telegram from him in
 signature of the expiration of three (3) months
 from the date of the Contract with the
 Manufacturers. Mr Lincoln will state
 in his report that the work is progressing
 satisfactorily and only pay the money
 provided such is the case.

In the event of the Authorities -
 Manufacturers, Co. failing to accept
 the order, Mr Lincoln will return the
 first third already paid to him by the
 Revenue Office.

Mr Lincoln will bear in mind to
 obtain full receipts for all payments
 made by him to the Armstrong Manufacturing
 Co. and send same in due course
 to the Revenue Office. It is also understood that

that we cannot, such as packing and -
 lifting off to steamer, we will expect
 the percentage of cost as set forth in our
 voyage cost statement

Mr Lincoln will notify the Inspector
 of what amount is necessary to insure
 the goods against loss at sea, which amount
 by steamer to China, when the amount
 will be paid by the Revenue Office into the
 Bank to the Credit of Mr Lincoln -

All vouchers and papers (in duplicate) in
 connection with the purchase and shipping
 off of the goods, to be landed on 21st
 the Office for the satisfaction of the
 Authorities

The Third (3rd) official measurement will
 be paid upon the arrival of the goods
 at Hong Kong after same have been exam-
 ined whilst on board of steamer by
 officers deputed by the Authorities for
 that purpose

Mr Lincoln will arrange for the
 cheapest possible freight on the goods
 by a really desirable steamer and submit
 a memorandum of the amount of such
 freight to the Revenue Office in due course
 when will be paid upon arrival of the
 steamer at Hong Kong

2nd

-2- It is understood between the contracting parties that the cost prices of the goods as stated by Mr. Lincoln are to be the same as those mentioned in the Manufacturer's Subsidy Commission or advance upon the goods given by them on upon notes of charges generally, such as packing, freight, &c. And to enable Mr. Lincoln to meet such expenses as are incurred in arranging the various preliminary matters in connection with the signing of the Contract and for the time to be devoted in looking after the business the Revenue Office agrees to tender him a sum of three thousand (\$3000) dollars, in which are also included cash of telegrams and printed statements. Since Mr. Lincoln has already submitted by Mr. Lincoln and he has already received the amount in full for which his Office holds his receipt.

It is agreed that the goods are to be of the same style & pattern and size as mentioned in the List submitted by Mr. Lincoln and approved of by the authorities, the quality which the goods must be returned and the money already paid for.

on account of ~~same~~ to be refunded to
the Office with interest and from date
of payment added. - In case of
short delivery of any goods or appor-
tionment, a proportionable reduction
and no more to be made on the
remaining pieces to be made good by the
Manufacturer free of any further charge.

This Contract, as drawn up by the
authorities in China, is the correct one
and any dispute or misunderstanding
arising between the contracting parties
shall be adjusted in accordance therewith.

With regard to the weight and
measurement of the goods, it is dis-
tinctly understood that English terms
only are to be used.

The goods are to be delivered at Hong Kong
within eight (8) months from the date of
this contract or agreement. Upon arrival
of the goods at Hong Kong the Chinese
Government will send a steamer to
that port for the purpose of taking delivery
of same as per Bill of Lading and
forwarding them to Canton. All expenses
attending the delivery of the said goods
from the steamer fetching same from
London are to be paid by the Agent of such

" such steamer as the Chinese authorities will
 " not pay any such expenses should the
 " gunvire not arrive in Hong Kong within
 " ten (10) months from date the Office (Revenue)
 " is to have the option of demanding the
 " refund of the monies already paid plus
 " interest for the same.

" In the event of accident to or loss
 " of the steamer by which the gunvire are
 " shipped at London Mr Lincoln will
 " recover from the Insurance Company
 " the value of same (gunvire) in regular
 " course regulated by the usual customs
 " governing such cases -

" Should the gunvire fail to reach the
 " destination through loss of steamer the
 " authorities agree to renew the original
 " contract.

" With regard to the payment of the
 " second (2nd) installment already agreed
 " to, the Office (Revenue) agrees to send the
 " money to the Bank within fifteen (15)
 " days after receipt of the telegram from
 " Mr Lincoln -

" The usual certificate of inspection
 " must accompany the gunvire also
 " which are of the best of good manufacture
 " and in first class order and condition.

for the satisfaction of the Chinese Commission. It is provided that the Government of old mate and undermate the money paid in respect of same to be returned.

The following is the clause referred to in the foregoing.

Charges such as pack and transportation from the manufacturing & the steamer at London are not to exceed four (4) per centum on the cost of the goods and are not included in the prices mentioned in the price list submitted.

To facilitate the calculation of the currency of the respective countries, the exchange is fixed at 50 Mexican per One pound (£1) sterling at which all payments are to be made by the Office (Revenue).

The prices named in the agreement are those given in the price list and are correctly translated by the Office and sent with no view of making any profit for themselves.

It is also understood that each charge of powder for the 8 in gun is to contain 90 lbs English & those for the 10 in gun to contain a proportionate quantity.

" quantity. The regular quantity of powder for loading pieces not being mentioned in the Letter Mr Lincoln will hand over to the Chinese such amount as he receives from the manufacturers. The agreement is made in duplicate and no claim for payment is not stated herein can be entertained. Made at Canton 5th October 1879."

That the Treasury should say in his letter to Mr Chisholm "The matter of the purchase of guns was official" is not at all strange. Harding as he did, an agreement signed me officially and only persons receipt for so large a sum of money and being informed as we was by Mr Chisholm, that an offence had been committed by the Interceptors in affixing the seal. That I probably would not return he was at once led to believe the money entrusted to my care was in danger so much was he impressed with this idea that he request the active consent and help in recovering. If Mr Chisholm had informed him as he should have done, that the money entrusted to me was perfectly safe & would be devoted to the

to the purpose for which it was intended no question of the official or unofficial character of the agreement had been raised.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that notwithstanding Mr. Chen's efforts to create distrust in the treaty mind, H. E. has become satisfied of the falsity of his insinuations and has caused the second statement to be forwarded as per agreement to the manufacturers.

Regarding the two notes or unofficial letters from me to the treaty & translations of which accompany Mr. Cheshire's translation of agreement I have the honor to say they were written by the Interpreter in Chinese at my request it being an unofficial matter and therefore not requiring the care & personal attention given me that they otherwise would have received - I merely giving verbally the substance of what I desired to say and left the Interpreter to express it in his own language - The first one was written late in the evening of 10th inst. the other on the morning of the 10th after I had left for Canton. The first one refers to the "80000" Respectfully

Regarding this I desire to say that not one word was passed between the American and myself relative to the payment of it or any other amount of money for ransom. That the offer was entirely voluntary on their part & the first intimation made to me on the subject was late on the evening of 10th Dec. when the piece sent over the amount with word that he wanted me to use it for defraying any necessary expenses connected with the purchase &c. - If Mr. Christie had been at all desirous of doing me justice he could easily have procured ^a copy of my receipt which was in English & showed plainly the purpose for which the money was to be used - but he can hardly be blamed with creating and forwarding a forced translation of a note in Chinese the phraseology & grammar of which was as correct as the interpreter could create from memory of my verbal statement of the substance of what I desired to say - These remarks are equally applicable to the letter of 16th Dec. In the second (2nd) line of 2nd page of first letter (15th Dec.) It is made to read "That I may accept for same money" ^{my}

my stamp" conveying the erroneous impression, that a seal was also used.

This is explained by the fact that the Chinese never sign any document of any kind - but stamp it with a stamp bearing the Character representing their names, and when using the word stamp in any communication they use the Character meaning stamp -

My action in transferring the agreement & other business to a British subject in London and the further facts as above stated, that none of the correspondence relating to the business was official, the agreement being signed unofficially, no record of it being made in the Consulate, no mention of it being made by me to Mr. Chisholm and none by the authorities & hence it might be said I made enquiries & prefer charges & explain, should not it was not considered by either the authorities or myself as an official transaction.

The Murray letter to Mr. Chisholm shows that the authorities sought and requested me to aid them and from ^{the} letter of 16th Oct. to the Murray it will be seen I consented to do so merely to oblige him -

I desire to say further that in the days

of my arrival in Washington. (7th Jan^y last)
I brought this matter to the notice of the
Department & being the first intimation
had by the Department of the existence of
such agreement.

A few days after this the Hon. Third
Asst Secretary of State placed me in
possession of copies of Mr. Chekin's first
despatch and memoirs on the subject ^{and}
requested me to explain in writing, which
I did at considerable length -

In this explanation I stated that it
the Treasury desired me to procure for
their samples of drawings pieces &c
of proposed imps to be made ^{and}
~~which~~ of American manufacture, which
I had promised to do provided I had
the sanction of the Department - and
requested the same which request the
Treasury ~~unanimously~~ -

In conclusion I will say that
my relations both Official & private
with the Wharves of the Country to
which I am accredited being of a
most friendly and satisfactory nature
I was prompted to take the action
I did in this matter solely with a
view of rendering any and all proper ^{assistance}

assistance to these officials, confident-
ly believing such action would meet
the approval of the great Government.
I have the honor to represent -

I have the honor to be

Sir -

Yours Obedient
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Ask & approve *L. P. [Signature] 1880*

United States Consulate

Canton March 10th 1880

U. S. Vice Consul

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

- Subject -

Mr. Consul Lincoln's contract with
Canton Authorities for purchase
of arms etc:- Transmitting
copies of correspondence with Provincial
Authorities having relation to same.

No 105United States Consulate
Canton March 10th 1880Honorable Charles Tignon
Third Assistant Secretary of War
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand the Department
an enclosure No 1, a copy of a communication
which I received from His Excellency the
Viceroy of Canton upon the subject of Mr
McCord's contract for the purchase
of arms and a copy of my reply to same in
which I had intended to have forwarded
by an earlier mail but inadvertently
omitted to do so.

I also enclose, an enclosure No 2,
a copy of a communication which
I addressed to His Excellency the
Acting Viceroy on the 24th of January
last (per suggestion of Mr. Minister
Arward), upon the same subject.

I have had no further communications
with the Provincial Authorities about
this business.

I may mention that it is rumoured
even that, the Provincial Authorities
have

have sent forward by telegraphic transfer
the second installment of money
direct to Sir William Armstrong and
Co. London.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. D. Buchanan

Fin. Comd. in charge

- Enclosures -

1. Copies of correspondence between H. C.
the Treasury of Canton and Mr. Buchanan
upon the subject of Mr. Finckel's contract.
2. Copy of despatch addressed by Mr. Buchanan
to H. C. the Acting Treasury
upon same subject

Lui Viceroy of the Two Kwangs herewith sends a communication to the United States Vice Consul in charge.

Upon the 11th day of the 10th moon of the 5th year of Kwang Hsi (November 24th 1879) the Viceroy received the Acting Consul's despatch as follows:-

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this day - temporarily suspended Yui Chen Chiang the Interpreter of this Consulate for having without my knowledge used the Chinese official seal of this - Consulate on the 7th day 9th moon of the 5th year of Kwang Hsi - (October 21st 1879) at the office of Shan Hsu Chii in sealing an agreement made by Mr Consul Lincoln for the purchase of guns for the Chinese Authorities which I knew nothing about. The offence which Mr Yui has committed is a very serious one and I shall communicate the matter to the Department of State and the United States Minister at Peking and await their instructions as to further action to be taken. I beg that Your Excellency will inform your subordinates of my action and also beg that you will furnish me with a copy of the agreement"

and

and any letters Mr Yui may have written on the subject."

The Viceroy replied to above despatch stating that, having under consideration the defences on the coast of the Province of Kwang Tung, the purchase of guns is a matter of the greatest importance; hence the Shan Hsu Chii and the Chii Chii Chii consulted with Consul Lincoln and requested him to make some purchases; a contract was written and sealed with the official seal of the United States Consulate.

Now having received the Acting Consul's communications, in reference to the Interpreter using the official seal of the United States Consulate (in sealing the agreement) without authority and of his suspension (temporarily) the Viceroy would state that, as the Interpreter held office under the United States Government the Chinese Authorities (at Canton) were not in a position to know whether he had used the seal without authority or not and, as to the question whether he (the Interpreter) ought to be suspended (temporarily) or not is one which does not concern him (the Viceroy). But as Yui Chen Chiiang held the office of Interpreter (at the United States Consulate) and was on the

the staff at the time the matter of the purchase of the guns was arranged, and, as the first installment of money and the amount (of \$3000) for expenses were paid to Consul Lincoln through him, and as he has now been suspended (temporarily) and not knowing whether Consul Lincoln will return to his post or not, the Viceroy would therefore like to know whether a new contract ought to be entered into between the Acting Consul and the Provincial Authorities, or, whether the (old) original one (between Consul Lincoln) is to remain in force; in which case (the Chinese Authorities would like to know if the Acting Consul will receive the 2nd installment of money and transmit the same (to England))

If it is not convenient for the United States Consulate to do this, then the 1st installment and the amount for expenses of passage money etc. ~ should be recovered by the Acting Consul. This matter of agreement is one which has been entrusted to the United States Consulate to execute and now, as the Acting Consul has charge of the office, as a matter of course he is in a position and has the power (is able) to undertake the management of it.

The Viceroy

The Viceroy having received the Acting Consul's despatch, has instructed the Shan Hsu bhii and the bhi bhi bhii to forward to him a copy of the contract and copies of all the letters - having relation thereto, which he will forward to the United States Consulate in receipt of same, now sends this communication in reply, requesting the Acting Consul to send him a communication in reply answering all of the above questions.

(The Acting Consul replied as follows:-)

"I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch of 27th instant in reference to the contract between Consul Lincoln and the Shan Hsu bhii and bhi bhi bhii for the purchase of guns, the contents of which I have duly perused."

"I beg to inform Your Excellency that I cannot take any action in the premises until I hear from my superior officers."

Now many weeks have elapsed without hearing from the Acting Consul and the Viceroy does not know whether he has received instructions from the United States Minister or not as to what action he is to take in the premises. The time is not far distant when the 2nd installment is

is to be paid, and if it is not paid at the proper time, the Viceroy is afraid that Mr Consul Lincoln will charge him with not having carried out the provisions of the contract, and according to foreign customs interest will have to be paid if the money is not paid at the proper period; further (if the contract is not carried out faithfully) he is also afraid that it will not look well and will give rise to complaint. If the Chinese officers should wish to pay the 2nd installment at the proper time there will be no one to receive it as the Interpreter has been degraded (temporarily suspended) and the Acting Consul declined to receive it. Besides the Acting Consul informed him (the Viceroy) and the United States Minister the Tsungli Yamen, that the laws of the United States does not permit consuls and other officials to purchase guns, hence the position of affairs have materially changed since the contract was signed, and the 1st installment of money paid, at which time the Provincial Authorities were acting in ignorance. Therefore as to the payment of the 2nd installment it should rest with the decision of the United States Minister and the

Acting

Acting Consul and it would not be convenient for the Chinese Authorities to act without advice. But the object of entrusting Mr Lincoln with the purchase of munitions, which are important articles for local wants, was to cement friendly relations; all the circumstances the Acting Consul is fully aware. The Acting Consul has now the charge of the consulate, hence the (unfinished) business of the predecessor is that of the successor.

The Acting Consul understanding fully all the circumstances, will certainly have a feasible plan to meet all the requirements of the case so as to avoid the Provincial Authorities getting into difficulty, and as in duty bound, the Viceroy sends this communication hoping that he will consider the case well and send an answer with all promptitude, in order that he (the Viceroy) may send instructions to the Shan Hsu Chii to act accordingly.

With compliments
A necessary communication
Kwang Tsu 5th year, 11th moon, 29th day
January 10th 1880

For translation
T. S. Chushin

(No 919)

United States Consulate
Canton January 15th 1880

To His Excellency Lin
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
Canton

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive
Your Excellency's communication of
date January 10th in reference to
Mr Consul Lincoln's agreement
with the Provincial Authorities for
the purchase of ordnance, and in
reply, I would beg to inform Your
Excellency that, as all of the particulars
of the case have been submitted by
me to His Excellency the United
States Minister at Peking, I must
wait his instructions; hence it
is not convenient for me to
suggest to Your Excellency what
course to pursue.

I shall send a copy of Your
Excellency's communication,
under acknowledgement, with
translation, to the Legation at
an early date.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
(sig) F.D. Chesler.
Vice Consul in charge

16927

United States Consulate

Canton January 24th 1880.

To His Excellency Hsi

Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwangs
Canton

Sir:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received a communication from His Excellency the United States Minister at Peking confirming my action in suspending the Interpreter Hsi Shih Chiang for surreptitiously using the Chinese official seal of this Consulate, and stating that he had informed the Ministers of the T'ung-chi Yamen that his connection with this Consulate has ceased.

The Minister also writes that he had transmitted a copy of the contract between Mr. Lincoln and the Provincial Authorities to the Foreign Office informing the Ministers that Mr. Lincoln acted outside of the limits of his duty and that the Government of the United States can accept no responsibility in the matter.

It becomes my duty to write to you in this sense and I beg that Your
Excellency

Excellency will inform your subordinate
officers accordingly.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
(sig) T. B. Chubb
T. B. Chubb

With despatch No 105-

Copy of communication
addressed by Mr.
T. B. Chubb to H. C.
The Acting Secretary of
State upon the
subject of Mr. Lincoln's
contract for arms etc: -

United States Consulate
Canton March 10th 1880

8
Canton
Calcutta
11th April 1880
No. 10
Circular
Canton
Subject
Resignation of
Consul

Received and filed
Instruction from Leg. Board
March 17
Wood

Department of State
Washington
D.C.



No. Coldwater Michigan
11th Mch 1880

Hon Mr. M. Evans,
Secretary of State
Washington -
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to ~~be~~
tender herewith my resign-
ation, as United States
Consul at Canton China,
to take effect on the
appointment & qualifi-
cation of my successor


I have the honor, Sir

Yr Off. Servant
S. Lincoln,
Act. Consul



^{avoid}
This seems to be a matter with
which the Council ^{has} no concern;
C. P.

No 106 ^{Calcutta 7/1} United States Consulate

 Canton March 12th 1880
Mr. Schuyler U. S. Vice Consul

to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject.

Case of claim of Yee Shin Shuang
against certain Chinese - Inform
Department that despatches have
been sent from this office about
same and that there is no
word of them in the archives.

Alludes to rumours current among
the Chinese about the unjust action
of the Interpreter towards a Chinaman
named Lin Sheng and of having
requested the Acting Treasury to furnish
this office with copies of all of the
correspondence about the case etc.

No 106 United States Consulate

Canton March 12th 1880

Hon. Charles Tasson

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

In my despatch No 95 to the Department, I remarked that His Excellency Mr. Tsiroy (at an interview I had with him) showed me a despatch which was written in the handwriting of Li Chin Chiang, the Interpreter, about a Chinese case and that there was no record of it in the archives of the consulate etc. I omitted to state that the despatch was about a claim of four hundred taels alleged by the Interpreter to be owing him by

by certain Chinese.

I now have to inform the Department that, I have seen other despatches written in English and Chinese (the English version in the handwriting of the Interpreter and signed by Mr. Lincoln) at the Yau Hai Magistrate's office, about the same case and that, I cannot find any record of them in the register of correspondence sent, or, in the Consular letter book; and, as there are many reports current among the natives about the unjust and illegal action of the Interpreter towards a certain Chinaman named Hui Sheng, who was imprisoned at his instance, in the name of this Consulate

consulate, and who had his ~~own~~ hours attached, and suffered to the extent of some seven hundred taels, and as, Mr (Lin Shing) has requested me to render him what assistance I can to redress his grievances, I have, with a view of ascertaining the true nature of the case, addressed a communication to His Excellency the Acting Viceroy, requesting him to furnish me with copies of all the correspondence having relation to it.

I may say that, although the communications alluded to are signed "C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul" the signature of

of Mr. Lincoln may have been
forged by the Interpreter.

It would appear to me that,
if Mr. Hui Shün Shiang had a
claim owing him by a Chinese
subject which he wanted to
collect, the proper course to
pursue would have been for
him to have petitioned the
Chinese Authorities according
to Chinese usage and custom.

He is a Chinese subject and
it does not seem to me that,
from the fact of his holding an
office in this Consulate, it
accrued to him, under the
Treaty, the right to present claims
that might be owing him by
Chinese, to the Native Authorities.

Through

His office.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. D. Chubbins.

His bond in charge

Mr 24



Received June 7, 1880
United States Consulate

Canton March 14th 1880

Mr. Cheever U. S. Vice Consul
to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of
a copy of the Commercial
Relations for the year 1878

No 107

United States Consulate

Canton March 14th 1880

Hon: Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge from the Department the receipt of a copy of the Commercial Relations for the year 1878 which has been placed among the archives of this Consulate.

Thanking the Department for same

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant

T. S. Cheever.

Vice Consul in charge.

Mr. Wood



Received
March 31, 1880

No 108

United States Consulate



Canton April 1st 1880

Mr. Chester

U. S. Treas Commr

to The Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Official Returns
for quarter ending March 31st
1880.

No. 108

United States Consulate

Canton April 1st 1880

Honorable Charles Taylor

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Returns of the business of this Consulate for the quarter ending March 31st 1880.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. S. Chubb

This bonded in charge

Enclosures

- 1 Digest of Invoice book *etc*
- 2 Register of official letters received *etc*
- 3 do do do sent *etc*
- 4 Arrivals and departures of American vessels *etc*



Received
Apr 21 1880

No 109

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Mr. ~~Chick~~

U. S. Treas. Commr

to The Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Account for
Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses
for first quarter 1880.



No 105.

United States Consular Agency
Canton April 3^d 1880

F. D. Sheridan Esquire

U. S. Consul

Canton

Sir:—

I have the honor to state in explanation of the expenditure on per Voucher No 3 and 4 on account of the very dilapidated condition of the various Record Books of the Consular Agency and to preserve the books as long as possible, I have had to put sundry repairs on the binding, and for their future better preservation, I have had a wooden case made with partitions in which the Record Books are now kept. Mr. Donald Henderson of Amoy having removed from this office all the Government furniture when the Consulate was abolished and the Record books since that time have had no proper book case.

Truly Sir

Your obedient servant

(signed) C. L. Williams
U. S. Consular Agent.

No 109

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed
my account for Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses for quarter ending 31st of
March 1880 and Vouchers to sustain
same, against which I have this
day drawn my draft at fifteen days
sight on the Honorable Secretary of
State favor of Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation for \$290.⁶³
@ Exchange 93% Equivalent of
\$ 312.⁵¹

I beg to enclose copy of a despatch
which I received from Mr. Consul
Syrret

Agent Williams explaining the
Expenditures, as per vouchers Nos.
6 and 7, for book case and binding
second books.

Trusting the amount will reach
the Department safely, be found
in order and my debt duly honored.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant


J. D. Chubb

Vice Consul in Charge

Proctor

1. Account for Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses with vouchers to sustain same
2. Copy of voucher Agent Williams
despatch to Mr. Chubb, in above

11/11/11
file

No 110  *Recd June 21, 1880*
British State Consulate
Canton April 8th 1880
Mr. Cheong U. S. Vis. Consul
to the Department of State
Washington DC
Subject
Transmitting current for
salary of official Interpreter at Legation
Consular Agency for first quarter
1880

No 110

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Fayson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you
enclosed my account for salary of
official Interpreter at the Legation
Agency for quarter ending March 31st
ultimus, with vouchers to support same,
against which I have this day drawn
my draft at fifteen days sight on the
Honorable Secretary of State favor of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation for \$116.²⁵ @ exchange 93%
equivalent of \$125.⁰⁰

Trusting the same will reach the Department
in found in order and draft duly honoured

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient servant

F.D. Chisholm

First Consul in charge

Enclosures

Enclosures

1. Account for salary of official
Interpreter at Legation Consular Agency
with vouchers.

JP

Mr. Wood.

Sept 21. 1880



No. 111

British States Consulate

Shanghai April 8th 1880

Mr. Sherman U. S. This Council
to Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject

Transmitting Enclosed
Returns of the Swatow Consulate
Agencies for Quarter Ending
March 31st 1880

No 111.

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Fayson

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir: -

I have the honor to hand you
enclosed the official Returns of
the American Consular Agency
for quarter ended March 31st ultimo.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J.D. Cheevers.

The Consul in charge

Enclosures

1. Register of official letters received. *ful*
2. do do do sent *at*
3. Arrivals and departures of American mails *ful*
4. Return of Extra wages and on hand *and*

Anglo
Ask
Received 21. 1880
Copy to Mr. Fallows
July 7. 1880
Amrod



No. 112

United States Consulate

Shanghai April 8th 1880

Mr. Chester
U. S. Vice Consul
to the Department of State
Washington D.C.

Subject.

Acknowledges despatch No 45,
 and informs Department that he
 has investigated the case of the
 discharge of the Russian seamen
 from the American Bark "Marion"
 at Swatow, and will transmit the
 amount of the "extra wages, \$16, to the
 owner of the said vessel by next
 American mail.

See letter from A. H. Parker of Nov 25, 1879 dated
 Hong Kong.

A. H. Parker Master of the
 American Bark Marion of Canton
 Name; Owner L. P. Fallows & Co.

No 112

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Fayson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive the Department's despatch No 45, with enclosures, in reference to a complaint made by the master of the American Bark "Marion" against Mr Consular Agent Williams charging one month's "extra wages" as the condition of the discharge of one G Oudraimen, a Russian seaman from the said vessel.

In accordance with the Department's instructions I investigated the case and found the facts to be as represented by the said Captain and I now have to inform the Department that Mr Williams has sent to this office the amount of the extra wages charged, \$ 16, which

O. J.

I shall forward to the owner of the
said vessel by next American mail.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

F D Thurston

Vice Consul in charge



Recd June 21. 1880
memo
of State

No 113

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Mr. Chubb U. S. Treasurer

to the Department of State
Washington DC

Subject

Enclosed account in duplicate
for salary paid Mr. Kwai Yuen
employed to temporarily fill
the place of Li Shin Ching,
Explains to Department the
reason of his employment,
and advises having drawn
on the Honorable Secretary of
the Treasury for salary paid
to him from 1st December 1879
to 31st March 1880.

Approved

No. 113

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith an account in duplicate for salary paid by me to Mr. Twei Yuen, a young Chinese, who I employed on the 1st of December last to temporarily fill the place of Hui Shun Shiang who was suspended on the 24th of November 1879, for surreptitiously using the official seal of this Consulate.

I would inform the Department that the work of this Consulate

Consulate, especially in the Chinese department, had so accumulated that, I found it impossible to attend to the current business of the office and keep the records in proper order without assistance, and in consequence I engaged the services of Mr. Kwai Yen, for five days a week, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to assist me in writing up the record books and translating official correspondence received from the Chinese authorities, under my supervision.

I truly say that Mr. Kwai Yen has rendered very efficient

efficient services and has in every way performed the same duties as were discharged by Chi Chin Chiang before his suspension, with the exception of interpreting and translating official despatches sent by wire to the Chinese authorities, which I have done myself.

For the amount paid by me to Mr. Kwai Yee, from the 1st of December to the 31st of March ultimo, - eighty dollars, - I have the honor to inform the Department that, I have this day drawn my draft, at fifteen days sight, on the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, favor of the Hongkong and Shanghai

Shanghai Banking Corporation
for twenty four ⁴⁰/₁₀₀ dollars
(^{\$}74.⁴⁰) @ 93% equivalent
of same.

I trust that, in view of
the circumstances, the
Department will approve of
my action in employing
Mr. Kwai Yen and that
the account will be passed.

I would inform the
Department that I propose
to retain the services of Mr.
Kwai Yen for the present.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

T. D. Cheskin.

Tin Bonnet in charge

Endorsements

1. Account in duplicate, as
above.

109
M



Act
Act June 21. 1880

No 114

United States consulate



Canton April 8th 1880

Mr ~~Chen~~ U. S. Vice Consul

to the Department of State

Washington D. C.

Subject

Salary due Yü Chen Chiang.
Inform Department that
he has not, as yet, signed
vouchers for same.

N^o 114

United States Consulate

Canton April 8th 1880

Honorable Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:—

Referring to my despatch N^o 103,
of date the 26th of January ultimo,
in which I informed the Department
that, as Mr. Chen Chiang had not
signed vouchers for the salary due
him, I was unable to make up
the account and draw for same;
but that he had promised to
sign the necessary vouchers on his
return from Hong Kong, I now
have the honor to inform the
Department that Mr. Chen has been
in Canton several times lately,
but

but has not fulfilled his promise,
hence I am unable to draw for
the amount of salary due him
to date of his suspension.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

W. B. Chisholm.

Vice Consul in charge



Ack. / Received 21. 1880

1040

Armed

United States consulate

No 115



Canton 20th April 1880

C. P. Lincoln

U.S. Consul-to

Department of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Resumption of Office

1040

N^o 115

United States consulate

Canton 20th April 1880

Hon. Chas Payson

3rd Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform
you that I have this day resumed
charge of this consulate.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Send copy of dispatch to Mr. Deany with
original inclosures + inclosure - ~~long~~ attend
to the matter. C. P. Lincoln



United States Consulate

No 116

Canton 23^d April 1880



C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul Canton
to

Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject

Claim against Estate of
Mess King & Co. by Miss E. Carvalho.

~~1880~~

United States Consulate
N^o 116 Canton 23^d April 1880

Hon. Chas. Fayson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to say that
on the final settlement by the
Consul General at Shanghai of
the Estate of the late firm of
Mess King & Co. I was notified
by him that there was due to
L Carvalho from the assets of
said Estate the sum of \$472-
and was requested to ascertain
the whereabouts of said Carvalho
whenever he is at an early day as
all

all moneys unclaimed would soon
be transmitted to the Department.
This I failed to do until just
prior to my leaving China for the
United States on leave when I
ascertained that Miss Ebanvalho
resided at Macao, and notified
her that the above mentioned amount
was due her from said Estate.

She gave me power of attorney
to collect the same accompanying
which was a certified affidavit of
her rightful heirship. These ~
papers I omitted to present to
the Department while in Washing-
ton and now have the honor to
inclose them and to request you
to be so good as to examine the
matter and if there is found to
be

be due the amount stated and these
inclosures are in order, to cause
the amount to be remitted to me
that it may be handed over to
the party named.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. A. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

One Power of Attorney

One Certified Affidavit

Copy

Inclosure with dispatch No. 116

Macao 26, September, 1879

I hereby declare that I am
the daughter of the late Sr. Carvalho
Esq., and heir to the estate
and therefore have a right
to make a claim on the
dividend of \$472.42 due
to my father from Messrs King & Co.
Having seen my father's will,
I do not think I am doing
an injustice to say that I
have a right and the sole
right to the dividend of \$472.
E. Carvalho.

I hereby certify that the
said E. Carvalho appeared
before me at this Consulate,

and

and declared and swore to the
truth of the above statement,
and signed the same in
my presence.

In testimony whereof
I have hereunto subscribed
my name and affixed my
Seal of Office.

Seal

British Vice Consulates
Macao 26th Sept. 1879,
Martimer Murray,
H. B. M's Vice Consul.

Copy.

Inclosure with despatch No. 116.

Power of Attorney.

Know all men by the Presents,
that I, E. Carvalho of Macao,
the rightful heir of L^d. Carvalho
of the late firm of L^d. Carvalho
& Co., have made, depicted,
constituted and appointed C.
P. Lincoln Esquire, United States
Consul in Canton, my true
and lawful Attorney for me
and in my name to ask,
demand, sue for, recover and
receive from the United States
Government all and every
sum of money due to the
estate of the aforesaid L^d.
Carvalho & Co. from the estate
of the late firm trading in China
under the style of King & Co.

In

In witness whereof, I have
hereunto set my hand and
signature the thirtieth day
of October in the year one thousand
eight hundred and seventy nine.
E. Carvalho.

Netherlands Consulate,
Macao 13th Octb. 1879.

I hereby certify that the said
signature is of the proper hand-
writing of the said E. Carvalho,
and has been duly signed
in my presence.

C. Milisch

H. N. M. Consul.

Seal

per #1



Recd June 21, 1880

1053

Mr. Wood.

N^o 117



United States consulate

Canton 30th April 1880

Wm. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul

to

Department of State

Washington

D.C.

Subject

*Acknowledging receipt of
Department despatch of date
18th February 1880.*

1053

United States Consulate
No 157 Canton 30th April 1880

Hon. Chas Pagson
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

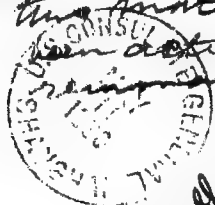
Sir

I have had the honor to receive
Department despatch of date 18th
February last, relative to the legal
status, rights and liabilities of
foreign built vessels purchased
abroad and wholly owned by
citizens of the United States, and
have to say that the instructions
therein contained will be carried
out.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Sir
Yours Obedient Servant
C. P. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Refer to instruction to Mr. Chesline in regard to
this matter express the hope that it has
been dealt with by the 1054 permanent
interpreter.



Ans June 31. 1880

United States Consulate

M. C. d.

No 118



Canton 1st May 1880

C. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul

to

Department of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Resumption of duties by
Interpreter.

1054

United States Consulate
No 118 Canton 1st May 1880

Hon. Chas. Fayson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform
you that after having examined
fully into the charge against
you bearing the Interpreter,
and on which he was temporary-
ly suspended by Acting Vice
Consul Cheshire, I am clearly
of the opinion that he is entire-
ly innocent of any international
wrong, and have therefore directed
him to resume his duties as
Interpreter

Interpreter and trust the Department will approve my action.

2 / I send as inclosures Nos 1 and 2 copy of my despatch to him on the subject and of his reply.

I visited H. E. the Acting Viceroy a few days since, he supplying an Interpreter (one of his employes) At this interview H. E. expressed a favourable opinion of Mr Yui and remarked that Mr Cheshire's course or action in the whole matter could only be attributed to his extreme youth. I will say that Mr Yui is not desirous of continuing in office as Interpreter, but will do so until another suitable person can be employed when he will tender

tender his resignation.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. J. Linch

U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1st Copy of Consul's letter to
Mr. Yü

2nd Copy of Mr. Yü's reply.

Enclosure No 1 with dispatch

Copy

United States consulate

No 1047 Canton 25th April 1880

Yui b. Cheung Esq.

Interpreter at U. S. consulate

Canton

Now under temporary suspension
by order late Acting Vice Consul
Sheshire

Sir. -

You will please inform me
why on or about October 21st 1879
you affixed the Chinese seal of
this consulate to an agreement
made between the Chinese Local
Authorities and myself for the
purchase of a quantity of ordnance;
it being well understood by you
and all parties concerned to be
a

a private (not official) agreement,
and why you stated in writing
to Acting Vice Consul Cheshire
that such seal was affixed by
my direction and one of them in
my presence.

I am Sir

Yours &c.

(sig) C. P. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Copy Inclosure No 2 with despatch 11.

Hongkong 26th April 1880

E. P. Lincoln Esq.

U.S. Consul

Canton

Sir

In reply to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to say that I knew the agreement mentioned was not an official one but supposed it ~~was~~ necessary to put on the Chinese seal, so the Chinese Authorities would have no doubt about your signature which was in English.

As you left Canton before the agreement was written up and directed me to see that it was properly done I put on the seal
thinking

Thinking it was necessary and as you intended.

When I wrote to Mr. Charles that one of the seals was put on in your presence, I thought it was at the time you signed the paper but I was mistaken it being put on by me at my office.

I want to say also that I did not think I was doing a wrong or any harm to any one and hope you will forgive me for my mistake

I am Sir

Very Respectfully
(sig) H. L. Cheung



Ask
Perodine 21. 880
1055

Wood

United States Consulate

No 119



Banton 1st May 1880

C. P. Lincoln U.S. Consul

to

Department of State

Washington

D. C.

Subject

Referring to Mr Cheshire's despatches Nos 92 and 106 to Department, relative to claim of Interpreter against a Native of China.

1055

United States Consulate

~~May~~ Canton 1st May 1880

Gen. Chas. Fayson

Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

Referring to Mr Threshie's despatches Nos 92 and 106 to the Department, relative to a letter or letters having been shown him regarding a claim of Mr Yui to being the Interpreter against a native of China copy of which letters could not be found in the Consular Records, I have the honor to say that the case ~~is~~ referred to was one wherein a
Native

nature was intended to the Inter-
 preter in the case of ~~the~~
 and that my action in the mat-
 ter was well understood by H. E.
 the Viceroy to be unofficial or
 semi official at most, and in
 fact, at his, the Viceroy's, suggestion,
 that the Interpreter might be re-
 lieved of the necessity of appear-
 ing and going through the forms
 necessary in a Chinese court -
 which he would be compelled to do
 being a native, though an United
 States official, if he presented
 a petition requesting the Authorities
 to take action in the matter.

I will say further, that before
 rendering the Interpreter any as-
 sistance in this case, I was assured
 of

of the justice of the claim by the
late Dr. Wang, who was a man
of well known integrity and
ability, a graduate of the Peking-
burgh Medical College and a
practising physician among the
foreigners at this port.

I was also subsequently -
shown by the Viceroy a statement
of the debtor acknowledging the
indebtedness but claiming in-
ability to pay.

During about four years I
wrote I dare say, five or six -
letters for the Interpreter on this
subject, the debtor finally -
agreed to pay down one half the
amount and the balance some-
time in the future, and sent
his

his son with seven hundred Taels to Canton to make payment when the party (Sum Shing) referred to by Mr Cheehie in his No 106, induced the son to deposit the money with him, promising to effect a settlement with the Interpreter, and that if he could effect the same for less than the amount deposited, he (Sum Shing) should retain the balance.

On learning this, the Viceroy expressed great indignation and directed the Namhoi Magistrate to cause the arrest of Sum Shing, and asked me to write to the Magistrate to same effect. As result, Sum Shing was required to pay over the amount less a small sum

sum previously returned by him to the party from whom he received the money.

Certainly no blame can attach to the Interpreter in this matter, and while I am well aware — that it is outside of a Consul's province to interfere in cases arising between Natives — I was then, as I am now, fully persuaded that my action in the premises for for the purpose indicated, was proper and in accordance with what was best under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

U. S. Consul



Let Aug 24/80 file

Wood

*United States Consulate-
Canton 18th May 1880.*

*L. P. Lincoln U. S. Consul. to
Department of State
Washington
- D.C.*



Subject

*Visit of H. R. H. Prince Heinrich
of Prussia*

United States Consulate
N^o 110. Canton 18th May 1880.

Hon Chas Payson
3rd, Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to inclose
clipping from the "China Mail" of 10th
instant from which you ^{will} see that Canton
has been honored with a visit from
His Royal Highness, Prince Heinrich,
of Prussia.

Prince Heinrich is the second
son of Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown
Prince of Germany, and although
he ranks only as a Sub-Lieutenant
on board, the German Steam-frigate
"Prince Adalbert", he is received and
entertained at ports of call, as a
Prince of royal blood.

The Chinese Local Author-
ities did every thing possible to

O. How

Show their appreciation of a visit from
a Foreign Prince:-

I have the honor to be

Dear

Your obedient servant

C. Lincoln

U. S. Consul.

Enclosure.

Clipping from 'China Mail'

Inclosure No 1 with despatch No 110

Shipping from Hong Kong China Mail 10th May 1880.

1880

Canton.

8th May.

I have the pleasure to chronicle an event of general interest to Foreigners and Chinese alike and of such exceptional rarity as is afforded by the arrival of a Royal Prince in whom is united the blood of two of the greatest of the reigning Sovereigns of Europe. Prince Heinrich may well rank as Imperial Highness, as Grandson of both the Emperor of Germany and of the Sovereign of Britain and its dependencies; and soon after his arrival, by the night boat, the chief Chinese Authorities, including the Vice-Roy, the Tartar General and the Hoppo, evinced their sense of the honor of the visit of a personage of such exalted lineage by calling, at about ten o'clock, at the residence of the German Consul Mr. Travers to pay their respects; a call that His Imperial Highness purposes to return during the afternoon.

In the meantime the several Consular Representatives of the other Foreign Powers had assembled at the Consulate of the United States preparatory to calling in a body at the German Consulate to pay their respects to the Prince; Mr. Lincoln as Senior Consul being selected to present his Colleagues to His Imperial Highness, after his own presentation by the German Consul: When, as I learn, Mr. Lincoln expressed the gratification afforded the Consular body by the visit of H. I. Highness, and their desire, as representing the Foreign community, to extend a cordial welcome to him to Canton, with the hope that his tour in the East would prove as pleasing as his anticipations of it; and then proceeded to present in succession the following Gentlemen:—

Mr. Hewlett, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Mr. Scherzer, Consul for France.

Mr. Toda, Consul for Spain.

Mr. Cunningham, Consul for Sweden and Norway.

Mr. Smith, Consul for Denmark.

Mr. Pustan, Consul for the Netherlands.

Mr. Jordan, Consul for (?)

Mr. Parker, Vice Consul for Great Britain.

Whereupon H. I. Highness expressed his thanks for the call, and the Gentlemen were invited to drink a glass of wine with him; upon which Mr. Lincoln proposed health and long-life to His Imperial Highness.

I hear that the visit of H. I. Highness will not extend much beyond Monday, if at all.

Send copy to Mr. B. B. B. + ask explanation.



~~Christened~~ ^{the} ~~late~~ ^{late} ~~consulate~~

Sept 10th June 1880

Mr. Clements

C. P. Lincoln ^{copy} U. S. Counsel to
 Department of State
 Washington
 D.C.

AUG 2 1880



RECEIVED
Subject

Removal of papers on file at
the consulate.

United States Consulate
Canton 8th June 1880
172/121.

Hon Chas Payson
3rd Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that a package of papers on file in this office for over three years, and which was on file when I turn over charge in October last, to Mr. Chesire, is missing, and thus far can not be found.

This package contained all the papers relating to a case wherein Rev Dr A. P. Stapper an American Missionary at this port, was before ^{me} in 1876, charged with having corresponded with the Chinese Authorities without first having submitted his correspondence to the Consul, as provided in Art. XXVIII of the Treaty of Tientsin, a full report of which case was made at the time, to the Legation.

On my return and resumption of duty (28th April last) I observed that correspondence had been had between Dr Stapper and Mr. Chesire regarding this case, the former asking for a copy or

Copies

copies of one or more of the papers.
I at once looked for this package and
found it was missing. I called
1912 Cheshire's attention to the fact
and asked him of its whereabouts, he
declaring he had never seen it:-

In my opinion there is but one
inference to be drawn, and that is,
the papers were removed either surreptitiously or otherwise, in the interest
of the one in whom they most reflected

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. P. Lindsey
U. S. Consul



Pichane, Cal

The previous instructions of the
Dept. on this subject will have
satisfied the Interpreter that his
employment is approved by the U.S. Dept.
United States Consulate C.S.

No 122



Canton 10th June 1880

Ans Aug 24/80

M. Lincoln

C. P. Lincoln to

State Department at Washington

D.C.

Subject

Resignation of Yu. C. Cheung
as U. S. Interpreter.

United States Consulate

St 122 Canton 10th June 1880

Hon. John Payson

3rd Asst. Secretary of State

Washington

D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith copy of letter from Mr
// Yip K. Cheung dated 7th June, ten-
dering his resignation as Interpreter
at this Consulate to take effect 30th
instant, and pursuant to his request
ask the Department's approval.

In this connection I will say
that I have not been able as yet
to secure the services of a compe-
tent person for the position.

Should

should I succeed however, will
employ him temporarily, and leave
the nomination for permanent ap-
pointment to my successor.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant
C. J. Lincoln

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

Resignation of Yü C. Cheung
as U. S. Interpreter.

Cofv

Despatch No 122
Miscellaneous

5/6/80 Canton 7th June 1880

Mr. P. Lincoln Esq.
U. S. Consul
Canton

Sir

Being about to engage in business which will require my whole attention, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Interpreter at the United States Consulate at this port to take effect on 30th instant and have to request that you notify the Department of State at Washington and ask its approval.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant
(sig) Yui C. Lehung

*Must send to
Judge Olney
13.0 10/10/80
10/10/80
10/10/80* 712 Clarendon

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI
JUN 12 1880

United States consulate
Canton 12th June 1880

No 12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1880
RECEIVED

C. P. Lincoln to
State Department at Washington
D. C.

Subject
Extra wages collected by con-
sular Agent at Swatow on discharge
of two seamen from "Annie S.
Hall"

United States Consulate
No 123 Canton 12th June 1880

Hon. Lehas Payson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington -
D.C.

Sir

Referring to your despatch No 47
of 4th February last, relative to extra
wages collected by Consular Agent
Williams at Swatow, on discharge
of two seamen from the vessel "An-
nie S. Hall", I have the honor to
say, that, notwithstanding the state-
ment of Captain Nelson in his
communication to the President,
that "both seamen were foreigners."
(which in point of fact may be cor-
rect) one of them, James Barrett,
was shipped as a citizen of the
United States, hailing from Boston,
The Consular Agent therefore declined
to refund the amount of extra wages
collected

collected in that case, but refunded the \$30- collected on discharge of the other. (William Schmidt), who was shipped as a foreigner.

In my opinion a Consular office has no right to go back of the shipping article to ascertain the nationality of a seaman on a question of payment ~~of~~ non-payment of extra wages. I therefore have signified my approval of the Consular Agents action, and trust the Department will concur.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. L. Linsley
 U. S. Consul



Instance to Pres 1090

Recd Aug 24/80

McClintock

United States Consulate

No 124 Canton 15th June 1880



Lincoln to

The Department of State at

Washington

D. C.

Subject

*Loss of life and property
and injury to trade caused by
incessant rains.*

United States consulate
No 124 Canton 15th June 1880

Hon. Chas Payson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to report
that a repetition of the destructive
floods occurring here in 1877 ~
which was reported by me, has
again taken place. The rains
have been incessant for the past
three weeks causing disastrous in-
undations and great loss of life
and property in several of the
districts within this Province.

In some localities growing
crops

crops have been entirely swept away causing a rise in the price of the staple article of food - rice - of from 30 to 40 cents per picul. The prospect for the food supply for the poor is very slight indeed. Scarcity of this staple, results in high prices being demanded, and distress among the poorer classes is, in consequence, anticipated.

Several portions of the city are inundated to the depth of several feet causing the downfall of numerous buildings. Much discomfort and loss of property within these portions of the city is caused by the ~~overflow~~ overflow. Should the weather remain cool and cloudy for some time, fevers and possible serious

serious epidemic will probably be caused by so much dampness, the houses being usually of but one story and the occupants thus required to live on the ground floor. The Authorities are doing all possible to relieve the suffering of the people - not only furnishing supplies in many instances of extreme want, but being firm believers in the efficacy of prayer, have several times visited in state ^{one} of the temples within the city, and therein offered up prayers for the cessation of rain. To day the sun is shining and they doubtless are persuaded that their appeals have been favorably considered.

These constant rains have
interfered

interfered very materially with trade,
at least one third of the second ~
crop of silk is said to be destroyed
and the balance much injured.
Tea crops are similarly affected ~
though low prices seem to be in
order, on account of stagnation of
trade ~~on~~ London Market.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
A. Lincoln
W. S. Conover,



Canton

McClure

N^o 1

(Data from Chinkiang, China)

June 28. 1880.



W. F. Kellogg (appointed Consul at
Canton, China)

Bond approved
Sent to the Treasury
Aug 10 Indent to proceeds
New York Sept 6 1880

To the State Department:

Subject

A. 30 Aug 1880.

Receipt of Instruction N^o 1.

Abs. of contents:

Inclosing consular bond and
oath of office - Nativity and
residence etc etc etc

No. 1. Cheinkiang, China:

June 28. 1880.

Hon. Chas. Fayson

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch N° 1, dated the 21st April last, announcing my appointment as Consul of the United States at Cheinkiang, China. In response thereto, I submit herewith my consular bond and oath of office. My place of residence, when at home, is Atlanta, Georgia. I was born in East Tennessee, U.S.A. My original appointment (to the service in China) was from Georgia, of which State I have been

a

a citizen twenty-one years. I shall leave for my post at Canton so soon as my present charge (at leasting,) can be turned over to, and accepted for by, a successor or some other authorised person. I regret my present inability to be more definite as to dates, but shall duly advise you of the exact time of my departure hence, and of my arrival at Canton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures: Consular bond, and

Oath of office

Certificates of duties to bond.

Mr Clements,



United States consulate
Canton 5th July 1880

C. F. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Recd Sept 20

Subject:

Interpreter salary account
at Swatow Consular Agency -

No 125

United States Consulate
Canton 5th July 1880

Hon Chas Payson
Third Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith account for salary paid -
Interpreter at Swatow Consular Agency
for 2nd Quarter ¹⁸⁸⁰ and voucher to sustain
same. Amount of salary @ 500 per
annum \$125-00.

For this amount I have drawn
draft on the Hon. Secretary of State
at 15 d^{ys} sight acceptance waived,
and enclosed same to Hon. G.D. Ran-
dall of Coldwater Michigan.

Trusting same will be found
in order and draft duly honored.



I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

1. Amount for salary paid Interpreter
at Swatow Consular Agency
2. Voucher 7721

1106 *Mr. Accounts*
*United States Consulate
Canton 12th July 1880*
No 126
*Springfield to State Department
Washington
D.C.*
*Subject:
Rent and Miscellaneous account*

1106

United States Consulate
Canton 12th July 1880

Hon. Charles T. Poyson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith my Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses account in duplicate for 2nd Quarter 1880 and vouchers to sustain same to wit

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| First- | Rent of consular building | \$ 175.00 |
| Second- | Postage | . 20.70 |
| Third- | " at Swatow Consular Agency. | 4.60 |
| Fourth- | Stationery as per vouchers 2 & 3. | 22.30 |
| Fifth- | Flags | 4 . 28.00 |
| Sixth- | Chinese writer | 5 . 45.00 |
| Seventh- | " at Swatow | 6 . 30.00 |
| Eighth- | Blank Forms | 2 . 6.25 |
| | | <u>\$331.85</u> |

For this amount I have drawn draft on the Hon. Secretary of State at 15 d^{ts} sight acceptance waived and endorsed same to Hon. A. D. Randall of Coldwater Michigan.

Trusting same will be found in order and draft duly honored.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your obedient servant
C. L. Lueder
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Enclosures

Rent and Miscellaneous Expense
account in duplicate for 2nd Quarter
1880 with vouchers numbered from 1
to 6
ask
M

ask. Sept. 20/80 Mr Clements.
No 127
U.S. CONSULATE
SHANGHAI
1880
United States Consulate
London 12th July 1880
Lincoln to State Department
Washington
D.C.
Subject
Official Returns

1107

No 127

United States Consulate
Leanton 12th July 1880

Hon Chas Payson
Third Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith official returns for the 2nd
Quarter 1880 as follows.

First - Register of official letters received.

Second - " " " " sent.

Third - " " arrival and departure
of American vessels -

Trusting same will reach the
Department in due course and be
found in order

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

- (1) Register of Official letters received
- (2) " " " " sent
- (3) " " arrival and departure
of American vessels

ack. Sept. 20th 1880. Mr Clement

No 128



United States Consulate
Canton 12th July 1880

C. P. Lincoln to State Department
Washington
D.C.



Subject
Official Returns of Swatow
Consular Agency

1109

No 122

United States Consulate
Shanghai 15th July 1880

Hon Chas Fyson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you
herewith official returns of Swatow
Consular Agency for 2nd Quarter
1880 to wit

First Register of official letters sent
Second " " " " Received

Third Arrival and departure of American
vessels

Trusting same will be found in
order

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Enclosures

Register of official letters sent
" " " " received file
Arrival and departure of American
vessels. SW

8.



ack. Sept. 20/120 Mr Clements

No 129 United States Consulate
Canton 30th July 1880

Ab. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Subject

Acknowledging receipt of Dept
dispatch of 24th May last with en-
closure

1120

United States Consulate
Canton 30th July 1881

No 129
Hon. Chas. Sigsbee
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir
I have had the honor to receive
Department dispatch of 24th May
last inclosing a copy of the Act,
making appropriations for the Con-
sular and Diplomatic service of
the Government for the year ending
30th June 1881

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. Sigsbee
U. S. Consul



ack. Sept. 20/80 1121 Mr Clements

CD 130

United States consulate
Canton 30th July 1880

to P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Subject
Acknowledging receipt of Dept
dispatch of 19th April last.

43130

2340
United States Consulate
London 30th July 1880

Hon. Jas. Fyfe
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the reception of Department dispatch
of 19th April last with enclosure
relative to processing ~~and~~ certificates show-
ing the amount of tobacco landed
when exported without payment of
internal revenue tax.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours obedient servant
C. P. Lisle
U. S. Consul



Act Canton

Was Mr. Lincoln still charge of the consulate at Canton?

Good

No. 2. Date a, Chinkiang, China:

12

Aug. 27th 1880.

Mr. Scruggs, appointed Consul at Canton, to the Department of State.

Subject

Time of taking charge at Canton.

Abstract of contents.

Mr. Scruggs only awaits the pleasure of the Department in order to proceed to Canton.

N^o 2. Lohinkiang, China:

August 24. 1880.

Hon. Chas Payson,

Third Asst Secy of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In further response to your instructions numbers 1 and 2, & dated the 21st April last, informing me of my transfer to Canton, I beg to say that, since the 30th of June last, I have been awaiting the pleasure of the Department in order to proceed to my new post of duty.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs

1136 Mr. Wood.



United States Consulate
Canton 25th September 1880

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D. C.

Subject



Recd Jan 13/81

Acknowledging receipt of Depart-
ment despatch of 15th July 1880

1136

N^o 131

United States Consulate
Canton 25th September 1880

Hon. Chas Payson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Department despatch of 15th July, last inclosing copy of an "Act of Congress to amend the Statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods and for other purposes" approved 10th June 1880 and have the honor to say, that its provisions will be complied with.

I am Sir
Yours Obedient Servant
C. S. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Mr. Wood.
1139

N^o 132



*United States Consulate
Canton 2nd October 1880*

*C. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.*



Subject
Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account

Feb 13 1881

1159

No 132 United States Consulate
Canton 2nd October 1880

Hon. Chas Payson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith my Rent and Miscellaneous Expense account in duplicate, for the 3rd Quarter 1880 and vouchers to sustain same. to wit

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| First- Rent for consular building | \$ 175.00 |
| Second- Postage | 15.61 |
| Third- Stationery, voucher 2 | 5.50 |
| Fourth- " (Chinese) " 3 | 1.69 |
| Fifth- Chinese writer 4 | 45.00 |
| | <u>\$ 242.80</u> |

For this amount I have drawn draft on the Hon. Secretary of State, at 15 d/ys sight acceptance waived, and endorsed same to the Southern Michigan National Bank of Cold Water Michigan.

Trusting same will be found in order and drafts duly honored.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul


505
11/17

Enclosures

Rent and Miscellaneous Expense
account
account for 3rd Quarter 1880 and vouchers
from 1 to 4 inclusive


Mr. Wood.
1140

N^o 133



United States Consulate
Shanghai 2nd October 1880

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.



Subject
Official Returns

1140

No 133

United States Consulate
Canton 2nd October 1880

Hon. Chas Payson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith
Official Returns for the 3rd Quarter 1880 to wit
First. Digest of Invoice Book
Second. Register of Official letters received
Third. " " " " sent
Fourth. " " arrival and departure
of American vessels.

Trusting same will reach the Depart-
ment in due course and be found in order.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Linsley
U. S. Consul

One Inclosure
United States Consulate
Canton 2^d Oct. 1880
to 134
C. P. Lincoln
Department of State
Washington
D.C.
Oct 13 1880
Copy to Treasury
Nov 17 1880
Mr. Wood.

Subject Refusal to honor a draft
drawn on the U.S. Treasury by Mr.
Cheshire for residue of salary due
him as Acting Consul for Dec 1880

Copy to
Treasury
Nov 15 1880
Mr.

1147

United States Consulate
No 134 Canton 2^d Dec 1879

Hon. Chat Taysom
S^t Asst Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir
I have the honor to hand
you herewith copy of a letter from
the Chief Manager of the Hong Kong &
Shanghai Banking Corporation of
Hong Kong from which you will ob-
serve he says that the Treasury Dept
has refused payment of a draft
drawn by Mr. Christie while in charge
of the Consulate and paid by him to
the above named Banking Institution.

This draft it seems from Mr. C's
official correspondence was for
residue of salary due him for 1st
Quarter 1880. His drafts for 1st
Quarter 1879 were duly honored &
I was given to understand at the
Treasury Dept when there in July
last, that his drafts for 1st Quarter
1880 would also be honored.

You will please note that
one of the reasons given for non-
payment was that the Consul had
already drawn for the amount.

There certainly is some mistake
on this point as I have not drawn
any drafts for either the 4th or 1st Quarter 1879 or 1880.

4th Quarter 1880 Mr. Chestnut
 then in charge of the Consulate.

I regret that payment of the
 draft should have been refused as
 its through the kindness of this Govt
 that the draft's drawn at the Consulate
 since I assumed charge in 1879
 have been paid at far better
 rates than at any time previous
 and any trouble in securing
 payment of them will only tend
 to render it more difficult for
 Consulate in future, to dispose
 of them advantageously for the Government.

I have advised Mr. Grant
 that I would communicate the
 facts to the Dept and express the
 belief that the draft would be paid
 on being again presented.

I therefore trust, if Mr. Chestnut's
 accounts for said quarter are in
 order, you will approve and
 request the Treasury Dept. to honor
 the draft as well as his drafts.
 4th Quarter 1879.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your Obedt. Servant
 W. Lincoln
 At Counsel

Chester

Copy of letter from Hong Kong
 and Shanghai Branch

Copy Inclusion note
dispatch no 134

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Hongkong 30th September 1880

Col. C. P. Lincoln
At. S. Consul
Canton

Dear Sir

I have received advice from New York under date of 23rd August that Draft drawn by Mr. F. D. Cheshire on Secretary of Treasury at Washington dated 1st April 1880 for \$614 ⁴¹/₁₀₀ is refused payment, it having been returned with a verbal statement, "that it cannot be paid the drawer F. D. Cheshire having no authority to draw, the Consul himself having already drawn the amount and the Vice Consul must look to him for payment."

I shall be obliged if you will kindly have the matter arranged, and remit cheque for \$664 ²³/₁₀₀ amount paid by us for the draft, and we will advise later on of the expenses incurred for protest charges &c.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully
(sig) H. Smith
Chief Manager



No 135

115-3 Mr. Wood.

United States Consulate
Shanghai 11th October 1880

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject

Acknowledging receipt of despatch

No 54

1153

N^o 135

United States Consulate
Canton 11th October 1880

Hon. Chas Payson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to receive Department
despatch N^o 5-4 relative to the collection of
extra wages by Consular Agent Williams
at Swatow on discharge of two seamen
from Barkentine "Annie S Hall" and
have forwarded Mr Williams copy of
same as per instruction

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Obedient Servant
C. J. Lincoln
U. S. Consul



Ask + refer to Bureau of Statistics
C.R. 115-4



No 136

United States Consulate
Canton 26th October 1890
Mr. Jean. Com

C. P. Lincoln to Department of State
Washington
D.C.

Subject
Value of declared exports.

1157

N^o 136

United States Consulate
Canton 26th October 1880

Hon Chas Payson
Third Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to hand you herewith statement (Form D) showing the value of exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending 30th September 1880.

The increase of \$157,067⁴⁷, as shown, is accounted for by the fact of one or two firms having sent their invoices to this Consulate for certification, instead of as formerly, to Hong Kong, and therefore is not an indication of an increase in trade.

I am informed by the Commissioner of Customs that ^{there} is a considerable falling off in value of exports and imports at this port during the year just closed.

By next mail I purpose forwarding to the Department a more complete report on the trade of this consular district in the more important articles of import and export.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours Obedient Servant
C. P. Lincolnton
Consul

W. S. Loomis

Enclosure

Statement showing the value of
declared exports.



Inform Treasury Dept. *1890*

No. 134

United States Consulate
Canton *1890*

C. I. Lincoln
to

Department of State
Washington
D. C. -

Subject.

Loss of American vessel "James Bailey"
on the coast of Hon. Kan.

N^o 134.

United States Consulate
Canton 3rd November 1880.

Hon. Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir/

I have the honor to report that in the American merchant ship "James Bailey" of Portland Maine was wrecked during a typhoon on the East Coast of the Island of Hoi-nam within this Consular district on the 17th ~~October~~ ultimo.

The vessel cleared from Hongkong in ballast, for San Francisco on the 13th October. Encountering the typhoon mentioned on the 16th, she was wrecked as above stated.

I inclose statement of her master Captain J. W. Mann, clipped from the Hongkong "China Mail".

Captain Mann and crew succeeded in reaching Hoi-How after marching over sixty miles across the Island and there applied to H. B. Mc Acting Consul (Mr. James Scott.) for assistance.

Consul Scott at once applied to the Local Authorities to send a force sufficient to protect the vessel and property from the ravages of the natives who were plundering and carrying away every thing available.

as

as rapidly as possible, when the Officers and
Crew started ~~for~~ Ho-How - The Capt.
Officers and Crew ~~arrived~~ Hongkong,
steamer "Casandra" under British and
"Ping On" under U. S. flag 31st October - when
they reported to Consul Mosby ~~and~~
them assistance as provided by ~~Singapore~~
Regulations.

Captain Mann then commenced with me presenting a list and value the property stolen and carried away by the Natives and requests that a claim be presented to the Chinese authorities recovery of the property or payment same.

Notwithstanding Art XIII of the ¹⁴ of 1858 would seem to exempt the Chinese Authorities from making payment of such losses.

A statement of the facts to His Excellency the Viceroy with request that restitution of the property or its equivalent be returned is in process of preparation.

Payment was made not long since by the Chinese Government for similar losses in case of Spanish vessel "Toberan" wrecked several years ago on coast of Formosa and in view of that fact I see no valid reason why payment should not be made in this case.

The ship is only partially submerged in sand and water, so much so how

that

that it is claimed only portions of her can be saved.

I have not taken possession of her as the Captain and Agents of the ship (Messrs. Russell & Co.) are in a position to do so.

Captain Mann is of the impression that the vessel may be sold for a small sum as it may be possible to recover some of the Copper and other portions of her.

He has advertised her for sale on 6th instant as per inclosed clipping.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

C. Lincoln
U. S. Consul

Inclosures

- (1.) Statement of Captain Mann
- (2.) Notice of sale of vessel: at auction.

*From
Hongkong "China Mail"*

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP
"JAMES BAILEY."

Captain J. W. Mann, of the American ship *James Bailey*, has kindly furnished us with the following report of the loss of that vessel during a severe gale on the N.E. coast of Hainan:—Left Hongkong, in ballast, for Vancouver's Island at 9 a.m. on the 14th October, the tug-boat taking the ship as far as the Nine Pins: wind then N.N.E. and blowing a fine, fresh breeze. At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.84, wind from the N.E. and freshening; furling top-gallant sails. 6 p.m. the barometer showed 29.80, Leman Island W. by N. 20 miles, and blowing hard, ship under three lower topsails. At 8 p.m., barometer down to 29.70; furling lower fore and mizen-topsails. Midnight, wind E.N.E., furling main topsail. At 8 a.m. on 15th, barometer 29.50. Noon, barometer 29.10, wind blowing furiously from the East. Midnight, barometer 28.50, wind S.E., wore ship on the starboard tack. At 3 a.m. on 16th, sails blowing to pieces from the yards, wind increasing to hurricane force. At 4 a.m., fore top-gallant and main royal masts broke off, most of the braces carried away, and the yards swinging in all directions. At 11 a.m. three men were washed overboard, one of whom, Albert Olsen, a native of Sweden, was drowned, the other two being most miraculously enabled to regain the ship; from the state of the weather and the high sea raging no efforts could have been put forth to save the drowning man with any hope of success, and he disappeared almost instantaneously; at this time the main top-gallant mast broke away. Noon, weather cleared a little, and a vessel, apparently in ballast, was seen in the distance with nothing standing but her foremast. During the next 24 hours the wind traversed round the compass no less than four times. 3 p.m., 17th, main stays and starboard swifters carried away and yards all adrift. Cut away the main mast, while the mizen went by the board at the same time. 6 p.m. ship struck on what was supposed to be Hainan Sands; let go both anchors to keep ship from going over into deep water, the wind still blowing furiously. After striking forced 10 feet of water in the hold. 10 p.m. wind moderated, and was enabled to discern land about half a cable's length off. 2 a.m., 18th, landed crew. At daylight returned on board for provisions and clothing. At this time the natives began to assemble on the beach and commenced stealing whatever they could lay their hands upon. At 4 p.m. they had become so numerous that the crew were unable to offer any resistance, and they openly boarded the wreck plundering and destroying everything on board. On the 19th found from one of the natives that the ship was on Hainan Island nearly abreast of Taya Island, and tried to induce him to show the way overland to Hoihow, but without success. Next day succeeded in procuring a man from another district who agreed to act as guide, the other natives threatening him in the meanwhile, and some of them even following so far as five or six miles, and at one time it seemed as if they were about to proceed to active violence. No one was left in charge of the wreck, as it was totally unsafe to remain. Arrived at Hoihow at 10 p.m. on the 21st, and received every kindness and attention from H.B.M. Acting Consul there, Mr. J. Scott.

Captain Mann, with the second mate and nine of the crew, came on from that port by the steamer *Cassandra*, Captain Langer, and arrived in Hongkong yesterday; the remainder of the men, with the chief-officer, will take passage in the *Ping-on*, Captain McCaslin, which vessel may be expected to arrive at this port during the course of the day.

*From
Hongkong "Daily Press."*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain MANN to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 6th November, 1880, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, for Account of the Concerned,—

The HULL, REMAINING SPARS, ANCHORS, CABLES, &c., &c., of the American Ship "JAMES BAILEY," as she now lies wrecked on the beach on the East Coast of the Island of Hainan.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash. The said Hull, &c., to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1880. [1724]



File.

Milwood

United States Consulate
Canton, 14th November 1880

N^o 138.

Recd Jan 13/81

C. I. Lincoln to

Department of State

Washington -

D. C.

Subject

Turning over charge to
W. L. Scruggs Esq.

1783

No. 138. United States Consulate
Canton 14th November 1897.

To the Hon^{ble}

Charles Fayson
3rd Asst. Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir

Pursuant to Departments
despatch notifying me officially
of the appointment of William
L. Scruggs Esq^r as Consul at
this port and the request that
I turn over charge to him. I
have the honor to inform you
that Mr Scruggs will assume
the duties of this Office on
Monday the 15th instant.

I shall start at once for
the United States and will
settle my accounts with the
Department on arrival in
Washington.


I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours

Your obedient Servant

C. C. Lusk
U. S. Consul

Compare inventory with predecessor
W. W. L. C. P.
No. 3.  United States Consulate,
Canton, Nov. 16, 1880.
Mr. Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.
Oct 13, 1881

Subject
Reporting arrival at post &c

Abstract of contents.
Mr. Lincoln's services ended
on the 14th, and Mr. Scruggs'
commenced on the 15th inst. —
Inclosing inventory of property
&c of the Consulate, as received
for by Mr. Scruggs. etc etc

N^o 3. United States Consulate,
Canton, Nov. 16. 1880.

Chas Payson, Esquire,
3rd Asst. Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to report
my arrival here, and my
entrance upon the discharge
of my official duties as Consul
at this port.

It will be observed, from the
enclosure, N^o 1 herewith, that the $\frac{4}{3}$
services of my predecessor, Mr
Lincoln, ceased on the 14th, and
that mine commenced on the 15th inst.

The inventory of the property &
of the Consulate, herewith inclosed, $\frac{2}{3}$
is rather meagre. I called my
predecessor's attention to this fact,
before verifying and signing
it, and enquired for copies or
Records

Records of former inventories. His reply was, that there were no such records in the office. Two glass panel book and stationery cases, a case of pigeon holes & drawers for filing papers, and all the chairs in the office except three, were labelled and claimed by Mr Lincoln as his private property.

I have caused the inventory verified and signed by me, (and inclosed herewith as above stated) to be made of permanent record in this office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures: 1. Certificate by the outgoing & incoming Consuls. 2. Copy of inventory of property of Consulate.

maor 13

United States Consulate
Canton 14th November 1880.

He certify, on this the 14th day of November 1880, the services of C. P. Lincoln ceased, and he is entitled to his salary — including said day and that the — services of W^m. L. Scruggs commenced the day following, he having received the Archives, a full and complete — inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations Chapter XXXIII.

William L. Scruggs.
U. S. Consul

C. P. Lincoln
Late U. S. Consul

Inclor 2/3

Inventory of things in the U. S. Consulate
Canton handed over by C. P. Lincoln to
Wm. L. Scruggs Esq. U. S. Consul. Recd.
1 Table, 2 Desks, 1 copying press, 1 Book
case, 1 Seal press and seal of this
Consulate, 1 Picture of the U. S. Senate
presented by O. H. Perry Esq., 2 Coat
of arms, 19 volumes U. S. States at large,
1 Lot Commercial Relations, ^{in complete} 1 Lot Diplomatic
Correspondance for different years, 3
large camphor wood Trunks, Wheatons
Elements of International Law, 1 Letter
scale and weights, Letter books for Depart-
ment of State, 1 Fee book, 2 Invoice books,
3 Miscellaneous books, 1 Ledger, 1 Record
of Marine Protests, 1 Record of Extended
Protest (Marine) 2 Records of Consular
Courts, 2 Daily Journals of ships, 1 Record
of Quarterly statement of Fees, 1 Book of
Arrival and Departure of American
vessels, 1 Record of Births and Deaths of
Americans, 16 Files for Circulars and
Letters, 2 Register of official letter sent,
2 Register of Official letter received,
1 Record of Protest, 1 Record of American
Citizens, 2 Blank books, 1 Book of
Passports, 1 Record of Passports, 1 Record
of Relief of American Seamen, 1 Set
of 3 seals for Invoices, 4 Official ivory
seals, 1 Lot of ^{in complete} Blank forms, Ink Stands,
1 Iron safe or box, 2 Chit Books, 1 Mer-
chants order Cover for Official Circulars,

1 Case with glass front for Blank forms
^{Imp. file}
 1 Lot of official and un-official envelopes
~~1 Book of Treaties~~, 1 volume imported
 1 Pine table, 4 Chairs, 2 volumes Co-
 sular Regulations, 1 Lot American and
 1 Boat Flag, Lot Pre-copy books, 1 In-
 and seal for the Consular Agency at
 Whampoa, 1 Press and seal for the
 Consular Agent at King Chow. Foo.
 Received the above

William L. Scruggs.
 U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
 Canton.

In addition to the foregoing there are
 following named Law books to wit.

Philips on Insurance 2
 Chitty on Bills
 Serjeants on Const. Law.
 Sedgwick Measure Damages
 Abbott on Shipping
 Chitty on Contracts
 Blunts Com. Digest
 Marshall on Insurance 3
 Story on Contracts
 Calleyer Partnership
 Story on Bills
 Naval Laws 2
 Digest of Rev. Laws
 Strong Court Martial

William L. Scruggs

Inventory of things in the U. S. —
 Consulate Canton handed over by C. P.
 Lincoln to W^m. L. Scruggs Esq. U. S. Consul.
 1 Table, 2 Desks, 1 Copying press, 1 Book
 case, 1 Seal press and Seal of this
 Consulate, 1 Picture of the U. S. Senate
 presented by O. H. Perry Esq. 2 Coat of
 Arms, 19 volumes U. S. Statutes at large,
 1 Lot Commercial Relations, ^{in complete} 1 Lot Diploma-
 tic Correspondance for different years,
 3 Large Comphor wood Trunks, Wheatons
 Elements of International Law, 1 Letter
 scale and weights, Letter Books for De-
 partment of State, 1 Fee Book, 2 Invoice
 books, 3 Miscellaneous books, 1 Ledger,
 1 Record of Marine Protests, 1 Record
 of Extended Protest (Marine), 2 Records
 of Consular Courts, 2 Daily Journals
 of ships, 1 Record of Quarterly Statement
 of Fees, 1 Book of Arrival and Departure
 of American vessels, 1 Record of Births
 and Deaths of Americans, 16 Files for
 Circulars and Letters, 2 Register of
 Official letter sent, 2 Register of official
 letter received, 1 Record of Protest,
 1 Record of American Citizens, 2 Blank
 books, 1 Book of Passports, 1 Record of
 Passports, 1 Record of Relief of
 American Seamen, 1 Set of 3 Seals
 for Invoices, 4 official Ivory Seals,
 1 Lot of ^{small} Blank forms, Ink stands, 1
 Iron safe or box, 2 Chat Books, 1 merchants

order book cover for official Circles
 1 Case with glass front for Blank for
 1 Lot of Official and un-official envel
 + Book of Treaties, 1 volume Import Du
 1 Pine table, 4 Chairs, 2 volumes Con
 Regulations, 1 Lot American Flags, 1
 Flag, Lot Prep copy books, 1 Press an
 Seal for the consular Agency at Whom
 1 Prep and Seal for the consular Ag
 at King Chow Foo.

Received the above.

15th November 1890. William D. Scruggs
 U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
 Canton.

In addition to the foregoing there are the
 following named Law books to wit:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Philippe on Insurance 2. | Chitty on Bills |
| Sergeants on Const. Law. | Abbott on Shipp |
| Sedgwick on Measures Damages. | Chitty on Com |
| Blunts Com. Digest | Story on Contra |
| Marshall on Insurance 3. | Collyer Partner |
| Story on Bills. | Naval Laws 2 |
| Tough Court Martial. | Digest of Rev. La |

William D. Scruggs

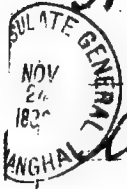
United States Consulate
Canton 14th November 1880.

We certify, on this 14th day of November 1880. the services of C. J. Lincoln ceased, and he is entitled to his salary including said day and that the services of M^r. L. Scruggs commenced on the day following, he having received the Archives, a full and complete inventory of which is annexed as required by the Consular Regulations, Chapter. XXXIII.

William L. Scruggs.
U. S. Consul.

C. J. Lincoln
late U. S. Consul.

Mr. Wood



N^o 4. United States Consulate,
Canton, Nov. 16. 1880.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul

To The State Department.

Recd Nov 17/80

Subject

Transit Account

Abstract of Contents

Inclosing duplicate of
Transit account, etc etc

N^o 4. United States Consulate,
Canton, Nov. 16. 1880.

Chas Payson, Esquire

Third Asst^y Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I have the honor to hand
you, herewith enclosed, a du- 1/4
plicate of my transit account,
covering the time actually and
necessarily occupied in
making the transit from
Shanghai, &c. &c. as per your
instruction N^o 2, of the 21st of
April last. The original is
transmitted to the Fifth Aud-
itor of the Treasury direct, by
this mail.

I am, Sir,

Your obed^t servant

William L. Scruggs.

/Enclosure

Inclosure: 1. Duplicate of han-
- sis a/c sent to auditors
No. 16. 1880.



Act C.T. Milwood

5. United States Consulate,
Canton, November 16th 1880.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul
To the State Department.

Subject

Public funds in hands of Consul.

Abstract of Contents

Mr. Scruggs receipted to his
predecessor, Mr. Lincoln, for \$454.³¹/₁₀₀

Mexican dollars, Extra wages
collected at Swatow.

N^o 5 United States Consulate,
Canton, November 16th, 1880.

Charles Payson, Esquire,
Third Assistant Secretary of State
Washington:

Sir,

In accordance with paragraph
73 of the Consular Regulations, I
have receipted my predecessor,
Mr. Lincoln, for the sum of Four
Hundred and fifty four and $\frac{3}{100}$
(\$ 454 $\frac{3}{10}$.) Mexican silver dollars;
Extra wages collected at Swatow;
the same being as represented
by him, the full amount of all
such Extra wages due the United
States Government for this Consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

William L. Scruggs

Report

No 6.



United States Consulate;

Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1880.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul,

To the State Department.

Subject

Constabulary services.

Abstract of Contents

The services of some qualified person to act as constable, should be provided for at this consulate. — Some reasons for this etc etc.

No 6. United States Consulate,
Canton, Nov. 30. 1880.

Thomas Payson, Esquire,
3rd Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I consider that a Marshall
or Constable, or some qualified
person to act in that capacity or
whenever his services may be needed,
is quite as essential to the efficiency
and dignity of the Consular Service
here as at other important Chinese
ports.

I believe some of my predecessors
availed themselves of the courtesies
of their colleagues of friendly
powers, whenever emergencies
arose requiring the presence
or services of a Constable, or the
use of temporary prison accom-
modations.

Similar

Similar courtesies have been proffered to me, both by my English and German colleagues, and for which suitable acknowledgments have been made. But, since no monetary remuneration would probably be accepted, all such obligations are liable to become embarrassing, and should, in my opinion, be avoided if possible. Moreover, such practices illly compare with that dignity and independence which other first class powers are careful to maintain in China.

I would therefore, suggest that an allowance of say not less than six hundred dollars per annum and fees, be made at this consulate for the services of a consulate, and that an additional allowance of say fifteen

[dollars

3

dollars per month be authorized for prison rent.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

ACK
Consulate of the United States,
Canton, Nov. 30/80.
Mr Scruggs, Consul.
To the State Department.

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1880
U.S. CONSUL
CANTON

NO 7

GENERAL
CONSULATE
NOV 30 1880

Let Mail

Subject
Chinese Emigration.

Abstract of Contents.

Nine tenths of Chinese emigrants
to the U.S. are from the Cantonese
provinces — They all embark
from the British Colony of Hong Kong.
— Some of them are British subjects.
Hence, to accomplish the purposes
sought in a revision of treaty with
China, some treaty with Great Brit-
ain seems necessary etc.

N^o 7 United States Consulate,
 Canton, Nov. 30. 1880.
 Lehas Payson, Esquire
 3rd Assistant Secretary of State,
 Washington.

Sir,

It is within the bounds of reason to assume (what indeed is supported by statistics) that fully ninety per cent of the so-called "Chinese Emigrants" to the United States, is from the Cantonese provinces of San-wei, San-ning, Yau-ping and Hoi-ping.

And yet, not one of these emigrants ship from the coast ports of China to the United States. They all go to the British colony of Hongkong, and thence embark for San Francisco. No inconsiderable number are natives of Hongkong, and therefore British

Subject

subjects. In either case, the Chinese authorities seem powerless to prevent such emigration, even were they so disposed.

In view of these facts, it seems to me that, in the absence of some treaty with Great Britain, prohibiting or limiting emigration from her Asiatic colonies, the object sought by our Government, in a modification of the Burlingame treaty, would be defeated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
William L. Scruggs.

Ack. Bureau of Statistics, Wash. D. C.

No 8 United States Consulate
Canton, Dec 1, 1880
Scruggs, Consul,
To the State Department.

Subject.

Opium culture in China.

Abstract of Contents.

The cultivation of the poppy slice
carried on very extensively, not-
withstanding the Imperial decree
prohibiting it—How the law
is successfully evaded—The
opium habit hopelessly fastened
upon the masses—Its baneful
results etc etc

No 2. United States Consulate,

Canton, Dec. 1. 1880.

Chas Payson, Esquire,

3rd Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington:

Sir,

The extracts herewith in-
closed, made from the Customs 1/8
Returns of Trade at the Treaty
ports in China for the year
1879, show that the cultivation
of the poppy is still carried
on in many parts of the Empire;
and, therefore, that the Imperial
Edict prohibiting the produc-
tion of Opium, has been but
feebly and partially enforced.

The difficulty in its enforce-
ment is generally attributed
to the apathy of high Provincial
officials, or to the corruption of
their subordinates. The cultivation

[of

of opium pays so much better than rice or millet, that any one acquainted with Chinese methods, need ^{not} marvel that the law prohibiting it should be successfully evaded. A commission to the district Magistrate, in the form of presents, or (what is more common,) bribes to one or more attachés of the Yamen, usually secures immunity from molestation.

Still, it will be observed that, in certain Provinces, the prohibition has been enforced — notably in Shensi, Honan and Kweichow, — the result being an increased demand for the impured drug at the Yangtze ports. But, in Shan-tung and Szechuen, and in parts of other Provinces, there

[appears

appears to have been no decline in the area under poppy cultivation; while, in Formosa, its cultivation seems to have been re-commenced on a somewhat extensive scale, notwithstanding well directed efforts to prevent it.

The Opium habit is hopelessly fastened upon the masses; and whilst it is manifest that it is steadily undermining the public health and morals of the country, there seems no practical remedy for this terrible evil. The impure drug yields an enormous revenue to the Imperial Government, and it is well known that this traffic alone still constitutes the bulk of British trade in China.

I am, Sir,

Your obt. servt

William L. Scruggs.

Incl

Enclosure. 1. Notes on the poppy culture in China.

Enclosure No. 1/8

Opium Culture in China.

The following notes, relative to the poppy cultivation in China, are made up from the Customs Returns of Trade of the Treaty ports, for the year 1879, just published:

In some parts of the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, and Kweichow, the cultivation of the plant has to a great extent been abandoned, owing to the enforcement of the Imperial decree prohibiting it. In many parts, ^{of} Chaugting and in Szechuen, however, it has flourished as of old.

The assistant in charge of Customs at Newchwang, makes the following observations on the native drug:—"The unsatisfactory
[state

state of the soil for the culture of the poppy - caused by unusually heavy rains at first, and followed afterwards by too great dryness, at the time the flowers had formed - resulted in an utter failure of the crop. Hence may be mainly attributed the great increase in the import of ^{the} Foreign drug. Another reason that may be given for this increase is, that the profitable rates - ruling for opium in this market caused native merchants to have the payments for Exports made in opium in preference to Rice Goods."

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo, has the subjoined remarks on the subject: - "Chinese Opium is produced at the Yens Chou, Chao Chou, Tungchang, and

Echon, prefectures in this province; and, in addition, Chantung is a consumer of the drug brought from Honan, Shansi, and Kirin provinces. So far as I can ascertain, the prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy has not been without its effect, and that it is chiefly persisted in places where the Yamen runners are lax in their duty. The crop in Honan last year is reported to have been a good one, but I have not found it practicable to obtain reliable information as to the quantities produced or consumed in this and the adjacent provinces."

The Commissioner at Hankow in his report thus refers to the native opium trade:—"The Export trade has been steadily declining during the last four years, shipments—
[having

having fallen from 1296.56 piculs in 1876 to 120.08 in 1879. The difference between 1879 and 1878 amounts to 460.78 piculs. The prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy which has so long lain dormant, has recently been revived and strictly enforced in Honan, Kweichow, and Shensi, and the result is plainly shown by the figures given above. The cost of native ^{Opium} is now nearly on a par with that of foreign drug, and it consequently no longer pays to export it. The province of Szechuen is still untouched by any prohibitive measures, and continues to supply ^{The} drug to the Hankow market, but, necessarily, principally for local consumption. The Shansi and Honan dealers

have already deserted the port,
and now go direct to Szechuen
for their purchases, a significant
proof of the changed condition
of the trade.

The Commissioner at Wuhu,
says: - its regards opiate traffic,
I can gather little information,
for the very simple and so far
satisfactory reason that the
article itself appears to be at
this present time all but unknown
to the dealers in the districts in-
dependent ~~on~~ Wuhu. To a limited
extent the poppy is here and
there grown, in private gardens
and for private consumption,
all over the province. It is also
certain that amongst the numerous
passengers almost daily arriving
by steambot from Hankow,
there are many who successfully
smuggle

smuggle past the Customs small quantities of Exechuen drug concealed in their luggage. But neither the local production nor the illegal importation amount to anything worthy of record; and there can be no doubt whatever that they do not in the least affect the demand for the Indian commodity.

Nor do I see any reason to fear that a change is likely to be wrought in this respect. Having had some experience of an Opium-producing country, and having for long watched the course of events at a port where the native article has under vastly different conditions to those existing in this part of the Empire established a firm foothold, I can imagine nothing more improbable than

that the production of the drug in a province situated as is Anhwei can ever give rise to serious disquietude either on the part of the native Government or of the foreign purveyor."

The Customs Commissioner at Shanghai, states that the import of native opium has annually fallen off during the last four years, from which fact he infers that cultivation of the poppy in Szechuen and north-western provinces is on a much small scale than formerly or else that there is little or no demand for it in the Shanghai market.

The Commissioner at Wew Chou, says that a certain quantity of native is brought to that port in Taichow junks and retailed out to be mixed with the foreign drug.

[but

but he gives no particulars of the trade.

The Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, remarks that the Chinese in that region are attempting to grow the poppy. In the neighbourhood of Onlan it has been discovered, and there are patches of it to be seen on the South Hill, which is immediately opposite the Customs House.

In his report on the trade of Amoy, the Commissioner makes the following interesting remarks with reference to native opium:-

"Information as to the actual yield of the poppy fields in what may be styled the Amoy district, i.e. in regions adjacent to the port, and which draw the bulk of their other supplies hence - is difficult to arrive at, but investigations recently instituted in the

9

interior go to prove that poppy culture has received attention for over 30 years, seed in the first instance having been procured from Singapore. The culture has been largely extended during the last few seasons, untill — \$300,000 is now spoken of as about the value of the annual supply of native drug. The mode of cultivating the poppy plant and collecting and manipulating the juice is similar to that obtaining in the other producing districts in China, particulars as to which have on more occasions than one been furnished in previous Trade Reports. The smoky drug when ready for use is of a decidedly inferior quality, and is distributed through interior markets and

[The

10

the seaboard towns lying immediately north of the port, but little, if any, finding its way here. The principle producing places are situated within an area of some 35 li round Hanlanling, in Tunggan-hsion, no less than 302 villages being enumerated, the arable land in the vicinity of which, to the extent of from one half to one-tenth, is, it is asserted, annually under poppy culture. The inhabitants of these villages are members of powerful clans, and are spoken of as turbulent in disposition, and apt to resent interference with their proceedings. Hence it is argued that prohibitions against poppy culture have proved futile, but it is greatly to be feared that, in reality,

here, as elsewhere, proceedings
 are simply winked at by petty
 officials and their underlings,
 in consideration of their bribes
 they receive, and that no real
 repressive measures have ever
 been attempted. As to the profit
 accruing from poppy cultivation,
 it may be observed that the
 yield of a poppy patch measuring
 70 feet square is estimated to realize
 from \$8. to \$12, according to the
 nature of the soil and the care
 taken in tending the plants
 and manipulating the juice collected;
 whereas the same area of land
 cropped with rice, ground-nuts,
 or sweet potatoes would only
 yield \$5 worth of the first named
 products, and but \$3 worth of
 the latter.

Leauin, Decr 1. 1880.

Ack + copy ^{copy} ^{file} ^{11/10/1880} information is awaited
N^o 9. United States Consulate,
Peking, Dec'r 7, 1880.
Mr. Scruggs, Consul.
To the State Department.

Subject
The wreck of the "James Bailey"

Abstract of contents

Inclosing copy of Commander
Huntington's Report to Admiral
Leites, together with copies of all
correspondence connected there-
with — Action of the Viceroy, his
promise to have the offenders
punished, and the stolen prop-
erty restored — Sale of the
wreck, and proposed claim
against the Chinese Government
by the purchasers — Inclosing
copy of the Bill of Sale, and Consu-
lar Certificate thereto, etc etc

N^o 9 United States Consulate,

Canton, Dec^r 7, 1880.

To Charles Payson, Esquire,

3rd Asst Secretary of State,

Washington:

Sir,

Recurring to the subject
my predecessor's despatch N^o 137,
of the 3rd ultimo, relative to the
wreck of the James Bailey, I beg
to submit herewith, for the
information of the Department,
a copy of the Report by Command-
er Huntington, of the U.S. Corvette
Alert, to Admiral Blair.

From this Report, it appears
that, at the instance of Consul
Mosby of Hongkong, Commander
Huntington was despatched by
the Admiral to the scene of the
wreck; that he was accompanied
thither by Capt. Mann of the

[wrecked

needed repel; and that the investigation made by him corroborates, in the main, Capt. Maun's representations to this office, upon which my predecessor's despatch, above referred to, was predicated.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Commander Huntington was not accompanied by the consular representative within whose jurisdiction the case arose; or, in default of such attendance, that he has no authority to negotiate a final settlement, so promptly proposed by the Taotai of Hainan.

In the course of a personal interview on the subject, H. E. the Viceroy, informed me that he had issued instructions to the local authorities at Hainan

/s/

to apprehend and punish the guilty parties without delay; and to be equally prompt in discovering and causing to be returned, either to the owner directly or through his agent to this consulate, all property and fixtures stolen from the wrecked vessel. This assurance is substantially repeated in his official note, received by me just as the mail is closing.

I shall therefore await the Viceroy's further report, in the hope that his action may meet the requirements of the case, as provided for in Article VIII, of the Treaty of 1858.

The wrecked vessel was sold at public auction, in Hongkong, on the 6th November last. Messrs Blackhead & Co, a German
[House

House there, becoming the purchasers at the nominal price of Two Hundred Dollars, as will be seen by the inclosed copy of the Bill of Sale.

A member of this House, who claims to be an American citizen, has already filed a claim in this office, against the Chinese Government, for \$8,850⁷⁰; damages alleged by him to have been done the vessel by the natives after the purchase.

I have declined to entertain this claim further than to lay all the facts, as represented by the claimant, before the vicery, and await the result of his action. I shall then submit the case, with all the accused facts and circumstances, to the Department, and ask

[for

for instructions.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient serv't

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosures:

1. All the papers, and
copies of correspondence,
connected with the in-
vestigation by the Alert,
as also copy of Comdr.
Huntington's Report to the
Admiral dated Nov. 25. 1880.
2. Copy of Bill of Sale of the
wrecked vessel, dated
Nov. 6. 1880; together with
copy of General Morby's
certificate thereto, dated
Nov. 8. 1880.
3. Copy of the original ad-
vertisement of sale, dated
Nov. 2. 1880.

[Inclosure 1/9., Dec. 7, 1880]

Shipwreck and Plundering of the "James Bailey",
on coast of Hainan, 17th Decr. 1880.

Commander Huntington's Investigation.

Copies

of all correspondence, &c. connected therewith.

- 1 Admiral Clitz to Comdr. Huntington.
- 2 Consul Mosty to Admiral Clitz.
- 3 Comdr. Huntington to Consul Scott.
- 4 Comdr. Huntington to Taitai Liu.
- 5 Taitai Liu to Comdr. Huntington
- 6 Minutes of First Conversation with Taitai Liu.
- 7 " " Second " " "
- 8 Statement of Theodor Bunje
- 9 Consul Scott to Comdr. Huntington.
- 10 Comdr. Huntington to Taitai Liu.
- 11 Master of "James Bailey" to Comdr. Huntington.
- 12 Consul Scott to Comdr. Huntington.
- 13 Comdr. Huntington to Consul Scott.
- 14 (Report.) Comdr. Huntington to Admiral
Clitz.

(copy)

U. S. S. "Richmond," 2nd Rate
Yokohama, Japan
Nov. 6, 1880.

Commander N. L. Huntington, U.S.N.
Comdg. U. S. S. "Alert."
Sir;

I enclose herewith a copy of
a letter from the U. S. Consul at Hong-
Kong, with clip of newspaper, relating
to the wreck of the American ship "James
Bailey".

You will proceed as soon as
practicable to the Island of Hainan,
opposite to Saya Island, or to the scene
of the wreck referred to, and fully
investigate all the circumstances —
attending the wreck and the reported
plundering of the ship by the Chinese.

Report to me, in duplicate,
full proceedings of your investigation.

On your receipt of this order
communicate at once, on the subject,
with the U. S. Consul at Hongkong, and
await further orders.

Should you deem it necessary

you are authorized to procure the services of an Interpreter at a reasonable compensation.

Respectfully
J. M. B. Clitz
Rear Admiral
Commanding U. S. Navat Force
on Asiatic Station

U.S. Consulate,
No. 101. Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1880.
Admiral John M. B. Clitz,
U. S. Flagship "Richmond".

Sir:

From the enclosed extract cut from the Hongkong "China Mail" of the 28th instant, you will see that the American ship "James Bailey" was wrecked on the Island of Hainan on the 17th instant, and that the master and crew were driven away from the ship by the Chinese, and the ship plundered.

(3)

J

I would suggest, that you immediately send a naval vessel to the scene of the disaster, with instructions to investigate all the circumstances attending the shipwreck, as I have no doubt but that our Government will demand indemnity for the outrage from the Chinese Government.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Jno. S. Mosby

U.S. Consul

U. S. S. "Albat", 3rd Rate

Hoi-koo, China.

17th Nov., 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter to the Taotai of this Circuit, referring to the wreck of the "James Bailey". As you have already interested yourself in the matter, may

I

I ask you to forward the letter
with a translation in Chinese.

very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Chas. L. Huntington

Comdr. Commanding

James Scott Esq^r

H. B. M. Acting

Hoi. how

China

U. S. S. Alert 3rd Rate

Hoihow, China

17th Nov: 1880.

To

Lieu

Taotai of the Liei. Kiang Circuit.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the
arrival in Hoi-how harbour of the
U. S. S. "Alert," under my command.

I have instructions from the

Commander

Commander in Chief of the U.S. naval Force on this station, to enquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship "James Bailey", near Shifu, on the Island of Hainan, and the hostile conduct of the neighboring inhabitants in plundering the crew of the unfortunate ship, and preventing them from saving property from the wreck.

I respectfully request you to inform me officially what steps have been taken to furnish the offenders, and to recover the stolen property, in order that I may make a full report to my superior.

I have requested the British Acting Consul, Mr. Scott, to furnish you a translation of this letter, with the original, and request that your reply may be sent through him.

The Commander of the "James Bailey" is on board the "Alert", and, if you deem it necessary, he is prepared to make a statement of the outrage complained

Complained of.

If convenient, I shall be glad to pay my respects to you on Thursday at noon, accompanied by two officers of my staff.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

(Signed) Chas. L. Huntington
Comdr. Commanding

Translation.

Tastai, Liu, Intendant of Luen-Hing Circuit, &c &c, addresses the following reply to Captain Huntington, Comdr. ~~The~~ U.S.S. "Alert," &c &c &c.

The Tastai has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Huntington's Communication of the 17th inst. on the subject of the wreck of the American ship "James Bailey" (Despatch here quoted in full) and in reply to state that having some time ago received a communication
from

from H. M. Acting Consul at Hsing Chow, on the same question, the Taotai at once sent orders by express to the Wenchang Magistrate, directing him to detach an additional body of police, and having immediately placed himself at their head, proceed fast haste to the locality, maintain order among the inhabitants there, protect the property, immediately recover from the various parties the different articles which they had stolen, secure compensation, and inflict punishment on the culprits—there must be no evasion or delay. Subsequently to the issue of these orders, the magistrate came personally to Hsing Chow, accompanied by Fu Shun, a witness to the occurrences at the wreck and the following is the report he submitted to the Taotai:—

The magistrate at once proceeded to the locality in person. He found that the shipwrecked vessel was lying on the peaboard at

a

a place known among the natives as the Tien Ho Tou village, distant from the Central Police Patrol of the District two hundred and ten li and where there was no coast guard station on any of the surrounding heights; that the vessel had gone ashore during a gale and broken her hull; that copper sheeting had been stripped off; that sails and masts had ^{been} destroyed by the wind; that the vessel was in ballast; and that there ^{were} ~~being~~ no foreigners on board the ship; he has delivered her over to the local Headman and Village Superiors for careful custody.

The magistrate thereupon summoned the Village Superior Lin Shu Hsiang, the cripple — spoken of in the communication of Consul Scott, as also the Witness Fu Shun, to appear before his Court.

Lin Shu Hsiang deposed: —

On the day the vessel was shipwrecked the foreigners all landed with ~~an~~ their

their luggage, and Fu Shun, a native of the place who could speak English, at once engaged for them carts and buffaloes to take the Compasses, sextants, clock, and other articles, which he intended to deposit for the time being in the Village of Tien Ho Tou, but the people of this place, fearing getting into trouble, would not allow them to come into their village; on this the foreigners got excited, and told Fu Shun to engage for them Chair Coolies to take their baggage to Hoihow en route for Hongkong, and they at once left behind the compasses, sextants, &c, &c all the articles in Toto had not been taken away with them, the deponent had a list made out, and was stowing them away; some of them however were removed by his family and relatives and distributed about — they were not stolen, and he is ready to recover and return them

to

to the master. The deponent ~~is~~
begs humbly to submit to the
Magistrate that if the natives of
the place had purpose stealing
the property; and had intended
injuring any person, how comes
it that he (master of ships) could
take away so much luggage?"

Lin Shu Hesiang have been ~~is~~
confronted with Fu Shun, the
latter deposed that at the time of
the wreck, the villagers were afraid;
and that they did not in any right
manner invite them into their ~~is~~
village is fully true and correct,
as also that they did not kill or
hurt any one; had they intended
doing so how could the deponent,
one single individual, have been
able to protect them and take them
to Hoi-how?

The deponent recollects the
amount of property, that was
missing; last day when he went
to the village he found out where
the

the articles were, and is willing to go at once and recover everyone and return them himself to the foreigners.

In regard hereto the magistrate would humbly submit that the conduct of Lin Shu Kiang being Village Superior, in not immediately taking care of the ship and crew in disaster, and reporting to the officials to protect them, shows gross neglect of duty, and from his deposition stating that the property left by the foreigners was removed by his family and relatives, it is clear that they robbed and stole them. His evidence is cunningly framed to evade punishment. At the time, the magistrate had Lin Shu Kiang, as a preliminary measure flogged with a hundred blows of the heavy bamboo, imprisoned him, and compelled him to send a letter to his family insisting on the return of the missing articles one by one; pending the recovery of

of the whole of the goods, the Magistrate was at the same time making search for and arresting the other offenders who had been engaged in plundering and stealing, which having been done they would be carefully examined and severely punished as the laws provides according to their guilt, thereby establishing a warning for the future.

The Magistrate brings Fu Shun up to Kiating Chow, and humbly awaits the pleasure of the Taotai in examining him, &c &c. Such was the Magistrate's report.

With reference thereto the Taotai would observe that in the event of the wreck and stranding of any Chinese vessel, no matter of what description, and the natives in the locality presume to avail themselves of this disaster to pillage and plunder, there are special regulations for the severe punishment of

of the offenders according as the facts are ascertained against them on their arrest. How much more than in the case of a friendly and allied Power should shipwrecked crew and vessels be taken care of with the utmost energy possible? No carelessness or neglect must be permitted, nor the slightest difference made in their treatment.

The conduct of this Fu Shun in understanding how to protect and convey these shipwrecked people, commands the Taitai's highest respect and appreciation, and the Taitai having him brought before him and carefully questioned, had him liberally rewarded for his services. He also directed him to return at once to the village with the magistrate and assist the family of Lin Shu Hsiang in recovering all and everyone of the articles missing from the ship "James Baily" handing the whole

whole over to the Magistrate, who having duly examined them, will instruct Fu Shun to take them under his care, and deliver them over to the owners direct.

In regard to the lost property of the "James Baily" although the Magistrate reports that Lin Shü Hsiang deposed that the articles were actually taken away and distributed by his family relations and not stolen, it is clear herefrom that he is framing a cunning story to escape punishment; and although the magistrate has as a preliminary measure severely flogged him, it is still his duty to imprison him until all the articles are fully recovered and returned; while as concerns the other plunderers, &c. they must be diligently apprehended and likewise brought into Court, submitted to examination and severely punished as the law provides — no leniency
or

on partiality whatever to be shown, thereby establishing a warning for the future.

Today the Taotai makes a special point of awaiting Captain Huntington in his garden where he will have the pleasure of a personal interview with him on the whole matter.

Having now received Captain Huntington's communication as above quoted, it becomes the Taotai's duty to forward this reply as a first measure, and he accordingly has the honor to address to him this communication for his information.

By a separate communication the Taotai requested Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Kumpchow, Mr. Scott, to translate and forward this reply to Captain Huntington, and the Taotai has now the honor to inform him thereof.

A communication addressed to Captain Huntington, &c, &c, &c.

L
Kwangsu { 6th year, 10th moon } 16th day.
S
- 18 November 1880.

Translation
(Signed) James Scott -
H. B. M. Act. Consul.

The Interview.

(Copy)

Interview between Commander
Huntington and the Taotai, at Kiang
Chow, on the 18th November 1880.

The usual complimentary &
expressions being exchanged,
the Taotai said that he had received
Comdr. Huntington's communication,
and given it his prompt attention,
having forwarded it at once
to the District Magistrate nearest
to the scene of the wreck, and that
everything

everything in his power would be done to recover stolen property and punish the offenders.

The ringleader was the headman of the village, and had been already arrested, and was then in the Magistrate's hands; and this would assist them in finding the other guilty parties. Fu Shun, the guide, had given important testimony, and was assisting the authorities.

Comdr. Huntington said he hoped that the guide, who had been so kind to the shipwrecked people, would not be used in such a manner as to bring injury upon him from his neighbors.

The Taitai assured Comdr. Huntington that this would not be the case. He had already commended Fu Shun for his humanity, and would himself reward him, and in addition had brought him to the Governor General in Canton, and requested that

that some grade and rank should be given him. That to the action of Fu Shun was due in a great degree the safety of the shipwrecked people, who otherwise would have doubtless been massacred.

The Taotai further stated that some of the stolen property had been recovered, and that a list of the articles was being furnished by one of the men concerned in the plundering.

Commander Huntington remarked that perhaps this could not be entirely depended upon; that the master of the "James Bailey" was on board the "Alert" and could be questioned regarding the matter.

The Taotai asked if Comdr. Huntington ^{would furnish a list of the articles} ~~plundered to him and~~ ^{this Com. H. promised to try and do.} The Taotai asked if Commander Huntington would consider any offer that might be made in the way of compensation for the plundered articles which could not be recovered.

Comdr.

Commander Huntington replied that he had no authority to settle the case, his instructions only contemplated an enquiry into what had been done, and was being done in the matter.

The Taotai asked Comdr. Huntington if he would forward with his report any proposition that might be made in regard to replacing missing ^{proper}.

Commander Huntington replied that he would do so.

The Taotai then remarked that the relations between the two countries had always been very friendly, &c. &c., and that he would do all he could to have this matter righted.

Comdr. Huntington replied that there had been no doubt in his mind in regard to the prompt and proper action of the Taotai, and would take pleasure in so informing his Superior.

The Taotai replied that he was only performing his plain duty,

&c.

He, he, and after informing Comdr. Huntington of his intention of his returning the visit the next day, the interview was concluded.

The above is a correct account of the conversation between the Taotai and myself.

(signed) Chas. L. Huntington
Comdr. Commanding.

We the undersigned were present during the interview between Comdr. Huntington and the Taotai of Kiang Chow, and the above represents correctly the purport of the conversation.

H. C. Hunter, Lieut. U.S.
O. C. Tiffany, Asst. Paym. U.S.

Second Interview between Commander Huntington and the Taotai.
On board U. S. S. "Alert," on the 19th of Nov: 1880.

After

After preliminaries, Commander Huntington said that he was acquainted with the purport of the Taotai's reply and would acknowledge it officially as soon as the translation was received; then referring to the list of property plundered from the wreck of the "James Bailey" said that finding that the master of the ship had already furnished the U. S. Consul at Canton, a list which the Consul promised to translate and forward to the Viceroy, would it not be better for the Taotai to receive that through the regular channel? He said he) ~~The~~ different translators might use different characters in expressing the same sound, and besides, there might be some slight disagreement in the lists themselves, all of which would cause confusion.

The Taotai coincided in this opinion. Commander Huntington further stated that the value of the articles amounted to several thousand dollars, and this would give the Taotai an idea
of

of the extent of plundering, but that he (Comdr. Huntington.) had no authority in the matter beyond obtaining as thorough a history of the case as possible.

Commander Huntington then said that the wreck was sold at Public Auction on the 6th November at Hongkong, and that the list furnished by the master to the Consul at Canton, contained only articles that were of his own knowledge, stolen before he left the vicinity of the wreck, and that anything happening to the ship subsequent to her sale would be an affair of the purchasers.

The Taotai expressed his thanks for the information and asked if Commander Huntington could suggest anything to him.

Commander Huntington replied that future complications might be avoided if responsible persons were placed to guard the wreck, and prevent depredations.

The

The Taitai stated that two of the leading gentry, or literati, two village headmen, and four other responsible persons were under bonds that no further harm should be done, but that he would also have a proper guard. Referring to the guide, Fu Shun, the Taitai said that so far from his being ill used by his neighbors, they were soliciting his good offices, and that he had gone bail for eight of them.

The interview closed in the usual manner.

The above is a correct account of the conversation between the Taitai and myself.

(sd) Chas. L. Huntington
Comdr. Commanding.

We the undersigned were present during the interview between Comdr. Huntington and the Taitai of Kiang Chow, and the above represents correctly the

the purport of the conversation.

(copy) H. C. Hunter, Lieut, U.S.N.,

(copy) O. C. Tiffany, Asst. Paym, U.S.N.

(Copy)

Statement of Theodor Bunje

Herewith I beg to state that I found the wreck of the American ship "James Bailey" on the north coast of Hainan, between Mount Mafoo and Mount Toncon, with her broadside on the beach. At low water it is possible to walk dry on board the port side.

On the seaside (starboard) I found that there was 14 a 16 feet of water. — The following is the inventory which I have taken up on board the wreck on the 15th inst., viz:

Ship with foremast, foretopmast,
foreyard

foreyard, two topsail yards,
bowsprit, and jibboom with all
standing gear except the forestay.

Boats. one large boat ----- } laying
one small boat, a little damaged } the best
one middle sized boat laying on deck

Spars on deck: one 80 feet long.
one 60 " "

Anchors + Chains: two bowers with chains complete
one stream anchor.

Windlass. one patent with capstan (cover of
capstan and small parts from
windlass missing.)

Capstan: one on the forecastle, patent } both
one on the main deck, patent } mini
patent chain stoppers

Rudder: without wheel and steering gear,
upper and lower gudgeons broken.

Pumps: both wheels broken, all the pumps
gear missing.

Tanks: one iron water tank for 3000 gallons
one wooden tank for 500 gallons
a hole cut in the bottom

Chain plates: partly torn out and hanging
down on the ship's side.

Coal

Coal: about 5 tons.

Metal on the ship's bottom above the water:

on the port side six upper rows of sheets, from fore part of mizzen Chains, with exception of a dozen sheets on the port bow, missing. on the starboard side, the three upper rows of sheets, from fore part of fore Chains to right after mizzen.

All Sails, Ropes Provisions, and other moveable Inventory of any description missing.

Bulkheads, Windows, Doors, Sky-lights from Cabin and forehouse missing. nothing left but the frames.

In the village of Chum-tan about a mile from the wreck, I found a pile of wood, formerly belonging to the ship at bulkheads, doors and Companion ladder.

My firm opinion is, that if the wreck is not plundered by the natives, all the missing property would still be there, and that it could have been saved without any trouble.

Hongkong, 19th November 1880.

Theodor

Theodor Bunge
appointed by Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co
Hongkong.

m/86.

N. B. M. Consulate
Kiangchow, 20 Nov. 1880.

Captain Huntington, U. S. N.

to to to

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 17th inst. requesting my good offices in forwarding with translation a communication by you to the Taotai of this Circuit; and in reply to state that it was duly forwarded. The translation thereof is now enclosed. On the 18th inst. I received from the Taotai a despatch transmitting a communication to your address in reply to yours of 17th inst. which he equally requested my good offices to

to forward with translation.

This communication and translation I have now the honor to forward accordingly.

Referring to your personal request of the 16th I take this opportunity to enclose copies of all correspondence and documents on file in this Consulate in connection with the wreck and plundering of the "James Bailey".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

(Signed)

James Scott

H. B. M's Acting Consul.

=====

U. S. S. "Alert," 3rd Rate,

Hoi-how, China,

20th Nov: 1880.

To

Sir,

Taotai

Taotai of the Sei Kwing Circuit, &c.
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant in reply to my letter of the 14th inst.

I shall forward your letter and a report of our agreeable interview at once to my Superior.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

Chas. L. Huntington

Comdr. Commanding

Capt Mann's Statement.

U. S. S. "Alert".

Hoi-kow, Nov: 21, 1880.

Commander C. L. Huntington

U. S. S. "Alert".

Sir:

I beg to submit to you the particulars connected with the loss of the ship "James Bailey" under my

Command

Command on the Hainan coast.
In conjunction with my crew -
consisting of 21 men I undertook
to save property, but the natives
plundered us in every direction
stealing clothing, provisions, &c.

With hatchets they broke into
the cabins plundering and
destroying everything, leaving
nothing but the bare walls. Being
in so large numbers, we could do
nothing against them.

Every available thing was
taken from the ship by them, and
so threatening their appearance
we expected a hostile attack and
had it not been for one Fu Shun,
a native of another district who
guided us to Hoi. how there is no
telling what might have happened.

They were so threatening,
I did not deem it safe for any
one to stay by the wreck. We
neither received assistance or
protection from any of the authorities.

17

on

On arriving at Hoi.kow, I applied to the British Consul, Mr. Scott, for his assistance about the plundering of the wreck and pelves.

He communicated with the authorities at Kingchow, copies of which correspondence I forwarded to the U. S. Consul at Canton.

Also a list of property and value of same stolen by the natives.

I remain Sir

Your obedient Servant

Jos. W. Mann

M/88.

Kingchow,

22. Nov. 1880.

To Captain Huntington,

U. S. N. &c, &c, &c,

Sir:

In answer to your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honor to state that I am this day forwarding
your

your reply to the Taitai in answer
to his of the 18th forwarded in
your despatch now under acknow-
ledgement; and now beg to enclose
a copy translation which accom-
panies your letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

James Scott

H. B. M's acting Consul.

U. S. S. "Alert" 3rd Rate

Hoikow, China,

22. Nov: 1880.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication
of the 20th inst: enclosing a Chinese
translation of my letter of the 14th
inst: to the Taitai, and the letter
of

of the Taotai (original and translation)
dated 18th Nov: , in reply.

Permit me to express my
sense of the valuable assistance
received from you, which, I have
no doubt, will be as highly appre-
ciated by my Superior as by myself

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

Chas: L. Huntington

Comdr: Commanding

James Scott Esq:

H. B. M. Acting Consul

King Chow

Comd: Huntington to adm: to Libt.

N^o 164.

U. S. S. "Alert", 3rd Rate

Hong Kong.

25th November, 1880.

Admiral:

I have the honor to report
the completion of the duty assigned
me in your letter of the 6th inst.,
directing me to proceed with the

(34)

11

U. S. S. "Alert," under my command,
to the Island of Hainan, and
enquire into the circumstances
attending the wreck of the American
ship "James Bailey" on the coast
opposite the Saya (Taya) Islands;
and respectfully submit the
following report, with accompanying
documents, as a full history of
the case.

On the 15th November the "Alert,"
sailed for the Hainan coast,
opposite the Taya Islands, arriving
the next day at P. 30, A.M. A heavy
N. E. monsoon rendered it unsafe
to attempt any landing on the
beach, but the ship passed
within a mile of the wreck.

The wreck of the "James Bailey"
lies about 5 miles South of Mount
Inafau, quite near enough to the
beach to render the salvaging of
property an easy matter.

The water was breaking violently
outside of her, but was comparatively
smooth

smooth inside. The coast appeared barren, with no signs of habitation, beyond a few fishermen's huts. From the wreck we steamed along close to the shore, displaying the flag, and arrived at Hoi-how, the port of the capital city, Kiating Chow, at 1.47 P.M.

It was here that the shipwrecked crew were guided by a native, and as the master of the "James Saily" informed me that H.B.M. acting Consul at that port, Mr. James Scott, had already had some correspondence with the Taitai at Kiating Chow, in reference to the maltreatment of the crew, I deemed it necessary to inform myself thoroughly as to what had already been done in the matter.

On arriving at Hoihow, I called on Mr. Scott, who kindly furnished me with copies of all correspondence and papers in his possession relating to the subject. As I could not obtain a proper person

person to act as Interpreter, Mr. Scott, at my request, (also) translated my communication to the Taotai, and consented to be present at the interview held between the Taotai and myself at Kiangchow, and on board the "Alert."

And here it seems proper that I should acknowledge my sense of the courtesy of H. B. M. Consul, for without a trustworthy translator the Taotai and myself could not have conversed as frankly as we did.

The copies of papers received from Mr. Scott, accompany this report.

On the 14th I addressed a communication to the Taotai, informing him of the object of my visit, and also expressing a desire for a personal interview. I received word, that he would be glad to receive me on the following day.

On the 18th accompanied

by

by Lieut. H. C. Hunter, P. A. Paymaster
O. C. Tiffany, and Mr. Consul Scott,
I made an official visit to the
Taitai, at Kiangchow, about four
miles from Hoikow.

The interview, an account
of which accompanies this report,
was very satisfactory. The Taitai
seemed very direct, and there was
no appearance of evasion, nor
delay, nor any attempt to make
light of the matter. He expressed
his intention of returning my
visit the next day.

On the evening of the 18th,
Mr. Consul Scott, received a reply
from the Taitai to my communi-
cation, requesting him also to
furnish me with a translation.

Mr. Scott informed me of the
purport of the Taitai's despatch
at once and subsequently sent
a full translation.

On the 19th the Taitai returned
my visit, he was received with a

salute of three guns, and the Officers and men at quarters; was shown round the ship, and, at his request, the 21-in. gun was cast loose, and the gun's crew exercised. This interview was also very satisfactory, and I have since learned that the Taotao was much gratified by the manner of his reception. On his departure a salute of three guns was fired.

Knowing the wreck of the "James Bailey" had been sold to a German House, I thought it well to ask their agent to give me an account of the state in which he found her.

Duplicates or copies of all the correspondence will accompany this report, and will furnish a full history of the case.

The plundering of the "James Bailey" and her shipwrecked crew, and the hostile conduct of the natives of Hainan, are placed beyond

beyond question, but there is also no doubt of the fact that the Tao-tai at Kiating Chow, the principal authority of the Island, acted promptly and properly in the matter, and in accordance with the XIII article of the Treaty of 1858.

It will be impossible for the Authorities to replace many of the plundered articles, and if a money compensation is exacted from the guilty parties, Equity, it seems to me, would require all the circumstances to be taken into consideration, such as the difficulty and expense of transporting the ships store to a market where they could be sold, even if they had all been saved. The first cost of clothing claimed by the Officers and crew, could hardly express its value at the time of the wreck; but as they were placed in a dangerous predicament by the hostility of the natives, perhaps this should be ~~con-~~

considered

considered.

Indeed, but for the resolute bearing of the master of the vessel, and the kindness of one native, named Fu Shun, the crew would have been very badly handled. I respectfully call your attention to the conduct of Fu Shun.

Among the papers received from Mr Consul Scott, is one letter referring to the wreck of a French ship in the same typhoon. This has only a relative bearing to the case of the "James Bailey" - as showing the general nature of the coast population of Hainan, and I have no doubt that the visit of a vessel of war to the principal port will have an excellent moral effect.

The following documents, either originals, duplicates, or copies, are forwarded herewith viz: -

Comdr: Huntington to Mr Consul Scott.

" " " Taotai, Lin.

Taotai

Tsotai, Lin to Comdr. Huntington.
 Minutes of 1st conversation with Tsotai.
 " " 2nd " " "
 Statement of Theodor Bunge.
 Mr. Consul Scott to Comdr. Huntington.
 Comdr. Huntington to Tsotai, Lin.
 Master of James Dailly to Comdr. Huntington.
 Mr. Consul Scott to Comdr. Huntington.
 Comdr. Huntington to Mr. Consul Scott.
 Fastened into one enclosure marked A.

All correspondence and papers on
 the subject on file in H. B. M. Consulate
 at Kiatingchow. Enclosure marked B.

(The List of plundered articles
 as given in the above, probably differs
 from the official one given by the
 Master of the James Dailly to the U. S.
 Consul at Canton.)

The original of the Tsotai's letter to
 Comdr. Huntington. (not duplicated.)
 marked C.

Chinese translations of Comdr. Huntington's
 letters to the Tsotai (not duplicated.) marked D.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. L. Huntington
Comdr. Commanding.

Rear Admiral
J. B. M. Clitz, U. S. N.
Commanding U. S. Naval Force
on Asiatic Station.

(copy) [enclos N^{os} 2/9 + 3/9. Dec. 7. 80]

Hongkong.

8th November, 1880.

Messrs Blackhead & Co.

(Auctioneers)

To J. M. Armstrong,

Auctioneer & Co.

1880

No. 6th To auction purchases,

The Hull, Remaining

of the & Co of the

Amer^{ican} ship "James Bailey," \$200.

E. E.

Received payment,

(signed) J. M. Armstrong,

Auctioneer

Stamp

(copy)

Consulate of the United States,

Hongkong Nov. 8th 1880.

I, the undersigned Consul of the U.S.,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is
the true and genuine signature of M.

J. M. Armstrong, licensed auctioneer of the
port of Hongkong, and as such is en-
titled to full faith and credit.

[Given

Given under my hand and
Seal, the date abovementioned
(signed) John S. Mosby
U.S. Consul

Consul's
Seal

The following is a copy of the
notice of the above named sale,
as appears in the Hongkong Daily
Press of Thursday, Nov 4th 1880:

| AUCTIONS. | |
|--|--|
| PUBLIC AUCTION. | |
| THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain MANN to Sell by Public Auction, on | |
| SATURDAY, | |
| the 6th November, 1880, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, for Account of the Concerned.— | |
| The HULL, REMAINING SPARS, ANCHORS, CABLES, &c., &c., of the American Ship "JAMES BAILEY," as she now lies wrecked on the beach on the East Coast of the Island of Hainan. | |
| TERMS OF SALE.—Cash. The said Hull, &c., to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. | |
| J. M. ARMSTRON | |
| Auctioneer. | |
| Hongkong, 2nd November, 1880. [1724] | |

No 10



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not Hand 5/81

United States Consulate,
Canton, Dec 11. 1880.

Mr. Scripps, Consul.

To the State Department:

Subject

English jealousy in the East.

Abstract of contents

Inclosing a British criticism
of American influence in
China etc etc

N^o 10. United States Consulate,

Canton, Decr 11. 1880.

To Lehas Payson, Esquire,

3rd Asst Secretary of State,

Washington:

Sir,

The leading Editorial article herewith inclosed, from the Hongkong Daily Press of the 8th inst., derives its only importance from the fact that the journal in which it appears, is the recognised organ of the Colonial Government. Its illy concealed animus, accords well with that feeling of jealousy so stupidly manifested by British interests in the East; and particularly in China and Japan, where the future possibilities of American trade and influence are just beginning to be realised.

Y^h

L^s

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William L. Scruggs.

Inclosure: 1. An Editorial article
clipped from the Hong-
Kong Daily Press of the
8th Decr 1880.

[Inclosure N°10]

*From the Hongkong Daily Press
of the 8th Decr, 1880.*

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8TH, 1880.

THE American High Commissioners to Peking have brought their labours to a very early if not a perfectly satisfactory conclusion. It is, however, stated by our Shanghai morning contemporary that the three gentlemen composing the Commission are themselves well satisfied with the result of the negotiations. Whether their countrymen will be equally pleased has yet to be demonstrated. The Tsung li Y-men is reported to have conceded the right to the United States Government of legislating on the subject of immigration in any way in which they see fit. We hear that another and the only other important clause of the new convention is one prohibiting the import of opium into the United States, and forbidding American citizens in China from taking any part in the trade. Of course this is intended as a slap at England, which it must be admitted is a cheap one, since the High Commissioners probably believed they were making a concession that could not materially affect American interests. We doubt, however, whether American firms in China will regard the stipulation with favour, for though none of them are very largely interested in the opium trade, yet it cannot be pleasant to have a legitimate source of profit barred to them, more especially when they have little interest in the Chinese question. Few British or American residents in China believe in the outcry that has been raised against the Chinese in the Pacific States as a *bona fide* expression of opinion of the majority of the American people. An outcry was raised through the medium of some clamorous agitators, the elections were imminent, and something had to be done. The convention just negotiated is the result, and it remains to be seen whether it will prove more than a mere instrument obtained to pacify the Anti-Chinese party in the Golden State. If the new convention really signified the possible exclusion of the Chinese from the States it is doubtful whether the Chinese Government would have proved so pliable, though they were, while conducting the negotiations with Messrs. ANGELL, TRESCOTT, and SWIFT, embarrassed by their quarrel with Russia. As a matter of fact, it is very probable the Authorities at Peking care little either one way or the other about the emigration to the United States. Most of the emigrants are

of the coolie class, and until very recently the paternal Government of China have shown scant care for the interests of those of their subjects who chose to go abroad. If, however, the reverse is the case, and the Chinese Government do feel a keen interest in the emigration to the United States, they will not be long in finding some means to secure an equivalent for the concession reputed to have been made to the American Commissioners. Moreover, the Peking Authorities have lately given sufficient proof to the world that no treaty negotiated with them can be regarded as of the slightest value until it has been formally ratified. They have a rather awkward habit of changing their mind, and clearly cannot be depended upon. They also rely upon their ability to delay agreements, and by constant procrastination to weary out their opponents. This shuffling policy did not avail with Germany, when the little difficulty with that Power arose out of the piracy of the *Anna* some three or four years ago, and it does not seem likely to answer with Russia; but evasion and artifice are dear to the Chinese official, and he will always employ them if possible. But mere sly conning cannot be expected to match the astuteness of the Muscovite, who can safely be trusted to speedily fathom the shallow designs of the mandarins. The new American Treaty, as described, has been yielded for some occult reason, which may perhaps be more apparent later on.



N^o 11.

United States Consulate,
Canton, Dec'r 14. 1880.

Mr. Scruggs, Consul

To the State Department:

Subject

Receipt of Circular of Sep. 6. 1880

Abstract of contents

Department Circular of Sep. 6.
1880, in relation to crew lists
and shipping articles of Ameri-
-can vessels, received by the Con-
-sul Dec'r 14. 1880.

N^o 11. United States Consulate,
Canton, Decr 14. 1880.

To Chas. Payson, Esquire
3rd Asst. Secretary of State,
Washington:

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular (not numbered) from the Department, dated the 6th September last, in relation to crew lists and shipping articles of American vessels abroad.

I am, Sir,

Yours obed^t serv^t

William L. Scruggs.

Report
 No 12. Consulate of the United States
 Canton, December 27, 1880.
 Mr. Scruggs, Consul,
 To the State Department.

Subject
 The hire of a Constable

Abstract of Contents.

See No 78 p 268.

An instruction from the Department,
 on file in this consulate, dated June
 5th 1875, authorising the hire of a
 Constable — As no evidence
 exists here of the modification of
 this instruction, it is presumed
 to be of force — Reasons why
 some provision for the services
 of a Constable are deemed by
 the Consul to be important —
 A case given in illustration
 of this etc etc.

N^o 12... United States Consulate,
Canton, December 27th 1880.

To Chas. Layson, Esquire,

3rd Asst. Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Recurring to the subject of my N^o 6, of the 30th ult. relative to the hire of a constable, I observe, from an instruction on file in this office, that the actual expenses of the hire of such an officer at this Consulate, not to exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, has been authorised by the Department already.

The instruction referred to, is numbered 6, and is dated June 5th 1875; but, ^{as} there is no evidence of its ever having been

been modified or revoked, and the inference is that it is still of force, and therefore applicable to the case under consideration.

It is true, I can find no record in the office showing that the allowance has been availed of, or that any sums have been paid for such service, by my immediate predecessor. The same is, however, true of other accounts, concerning the existence of which there can be no reasonable doubt.

I consider it essential to the efficiency of the service at this port, that some provision be made for the services of a competent and qualified person to act in the capacity

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of Constable, in anticipation of emergencies constantly liable to occur in a place like Canton.

In illustration of this, I may refer to a case in point. It has become necessary to issue subpoenas to secure the attendance of certain U. S. Citizens, (resident within this Consular District.) as material witnesses in a case of homicide, before an English tribunal. As I can hardly be expected to serve my own writs, I am under the necessity, either of qualifying some one to do so, (with a possibility of having to pay his compensation out of my own salary,) or of soliciting favors from one of my colleagues which I shall be wholly unprepared to reciprocate.

I shall choose the alternative
first named, and hope for
the approval of the Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
William L. Scruggs.

